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Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,918—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

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B.L.SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	20th "
• CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
• GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.L.AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
• CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.L.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
• GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.L.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
• CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.L.OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
• GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

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MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,708	350	7th March.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 11th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Madras, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 12th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

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MELBOURNE	4089	Duchateau	16th April "

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The first Production in Bombay of this delightful Comedy by an exclusively English Company.

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Doors open at 8-15 p.m. Overture at 9-30.

BUSINESS MANAGER..........ARTHUR FAWCETT.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLIO," arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th February, 1897.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 11th March, 1897, for the supply of PAWLINS of SIZES (more or less) to the Bombay, Quetta, Mhow, Karachi, and Poona Arsenals Depot Factories at Kirkee and Bombay, from 1st April, 1897 to the 31st March, 1898. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the Pawlins (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 15th February to 9th March, 1897, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of Rs. one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers have inspected the authorised pattern of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the Pawlins at the several Stations and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the Pawlins are accounted for in the list or schedule.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this Office, at 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1897. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M., and 4 P.M., (Sundays and holidays excepted).

F. FOWLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for the new Crosthwaithe Institute proposed to be built at Kotah are called for. Engineers and Architects are invited to submit designs and estimates not later than the 1st March next. H. H. the Maharao of Kotah offers a prize of Rs. 500 for the Selected design.

The following Rooms are required in the Design :—

Reading Room	1500	square feet.
Library	900	"
Billiard Room	600	"
Office	300	"
2 Dressing Rooms	300	"
2 Bath Rooms, 10 × 10	100	"
Pavilion	1400	"
Hall	750	"

Verandahs as considered convenient.

For rates in force in the District and further information apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Kotah, Rajputana.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

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THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

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From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady, 12th Lane, the handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned brass-bound square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, strong-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness, a diamond framed safety bicycle by Humber Beeston in good order, table ornaments, lamps, Brussels' carpet, etc., the property of A. E. CLARKE, Esq.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Grant Buildings, Colaba, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, one first rate harmonium by Sound and Co., one Singer's hand sewing machine, rich China table ornaments Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major W. FEARNS.

The property will be on view one day before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 powerful chesnut waler gelding, 15 hands, broken to harness and carries a lady.

1 bay Australian horse, broken to harness and saddle, very hardworking.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Berkely Place, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging lamps, China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, carpets, picture, &c., the property of G. Little, Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Dn., M.W.D., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Public Works Department, Millitary Works Office, in Store Lane, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., the right of removing fruit from the trees at Sewree and Rowlee Magazines Compound from 1st January to 31st December, 1897.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the said Millitary Works Office, or to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 10th February, 1897.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,' are engraved on the Government stamp, and 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture." blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD NATIONAL PRIZE-MEDAL ACADEMY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1897, at 9 A.M.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 16th January, 1897.

MADRAS RACE.
SECOND SPRING MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the SECOND SPRING MEETING to be HELD on the 9th, 11th and 13th MARCH, 1897. CLOSE on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of General Condition, No. 9.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for supply of the undermentioned Articles required by the Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as brooms, baskets, etc.
(d) Kerosine oil for public lighting.
(e) Supply of bullocks and drivers for rubbish, night soil, and cesspool, and water carts, beef and mutton vans and filth carts for the Slaughter Yard.
(f) Supply of calves for vaccination.
(g) Supply of iron, wood and other articles.

2. Blank Tender forms and documents shewing the conditions to be complied with by the person whose Tender is accepted and the earnest-money required, will be supplied on payment of 8 annas and postage fee at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.

3 Tenders must be sent so as to reach the office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 noon on the 20th February, 1897.

4. The undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover.

5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonment Committee, who will at their discretion accept the highest or lowest or any other Tender, or reject any or all Tenders submitted.

6. The communication of acceptance of Tender will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the Tenders are due.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona.

Poona, 30th January, 1897.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

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The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

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THE STONE.

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'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths.'—PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit, irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—Journal of American Folk Lord. October—December, 1894.

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HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	"	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... " 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E.
GORDUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposit during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Good, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..........................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale on Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

Fresh Consignments

OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES,

From Above Firm to Hand.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREEMBAT, BOY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 56 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office, and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c	,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	10. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12	8 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akber	1200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Broule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	1	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Dhulia	600	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	dvd Rs 3	95
Fort	150	8,500	600	25+80	1,100
French	800	500	500	dvd Rs30	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	16 pr. ct.	255
Mohmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	202	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Munmar M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	0
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	285
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	56
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,251
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	870	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs35	105
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half Year	
Alliance	1,600	1,100	all		
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	4556
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	8 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	906	500	500	dvdRs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.40	1,400
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
Currimbhoy M.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	1,500
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet Industan	1,250 875	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	dvdRs30 dvdRs15	580 680
Hingunghat Mills	760	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,401
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	485
Indian Manf	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.26	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd Rs.10	227½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,900	1,000	20	525
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	3,500	160	103	dvdRs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	985
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,050
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,150
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	460
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,216
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
Sassoon and Alliance	900	00	500	dvdRs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	52
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	...	—	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	335
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000 50	100 50	...	115 5
Back Bay Baths	500			1	156
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,450 1,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	460	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,280
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	190
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs5	94
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	477½
Sondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	14
Telephone Co.	6,200	781	100	dvd Rs[illegible]	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-9	Nom
Gold Leaf	,,	25-10	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-13	
Do. do. new	,,	24-11	
Australia bar Gold	,,	24-14	
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-12	
Sovereigns	,,	15-14	
Do. Dragons	,,	15-13	
Silver [illegible]	,,	[illegible]	
Do. [illegible]	,,	[illegible]	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 3-21m., 5-28a. Low water, 10 32m., 10-52.
First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, the Strand Comedy Company.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clio entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the charges of Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 36, viz., 1s. 3½d. per Rupee.

VURJEEVANDAS MADHOWDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of January last the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 939, among whom the number of new admissions was 307, classified as stated below:—Hindus 283, Mussulmans 28, Parsees 18, Christians 12, and other classes 26. The average daily attendance was 30·2.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A Correspondent says:—The Venishanker Mill was insured with different companies for Rs. 6,20,000 and not for eleven lakhs of rupees, as stated. The claim set forward for the damage is Rs. 2,83,000.—A subscription is being raised here for the distressed Parsees in Bombay. Rs. 325 have already been collected, and a goodly sum is expected shortly.—The passengers the steamer brought here on Thursday were not allowed to disembark till the following day, a death from bubonic fever having occurred on board. Among the passengers two more were found suffering from bubonic fever. The dead body, it is said, was thrown into the sea.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Nahant	Thomas
Overture	The Exiles	Gassner
Mazurka	Emily	Rolle
Selection	The Chieftain	Sullivan
Valse	The Grenadiers	Waldteufel
Polka	Go as you Please	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DAMAUN NOTES.—One Doolubh Anandji and a girl of the age of eleven years, both of the Sootar caste, died on Friday last in Katharia, at Lower Damaun. They were at first supposed to be cases of bubonic fever, but on enquiry it was found out that Doolubh had gone to Bombay a few days ago to receive his wages at Mazagon. The girl is supposed to have caught the plague through infection, her residence being quite close to that of Bhugwan Narron, who died a few days ago from bubonic fever. In view of the very large of influx of people from Bombay, and several cases of bubonic fever imported here from your city, the Administrator, Mr. Francis Xavier Azevedo, issued a proclamation on the 4th instant, which reads as follows:—"All strangers who have recently come from other countries to reside in Damaun and its environs, are hereby informed that they are to present themselves at the office of the Administrator within eight days from the date of this proclamation and obtain a note of permission to reside here; in default they will not be allowed to stay here any longer The Residore and the police are enjoined to enforce this order strictly." Though the words "strangers" and "recently" are not defined in the proclamation, yet the Administrator is at all times accessible to any inquiry as to whether a particular case comes within the intent of the proclamation or otherwise. A small fee in the shape of stamps will be charged for each permission note.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—About 6 o'clock, on Monday morning, Hooseinbux Jaberali, residing at Mudanpura, Ripon Road, proceeded to the Byculla police office lock-up and surrendered himself to a policeman, stating that he cut off his wife's nose with a penknife, at 5-30 a.m., that day. The policeman took the Mahomedan in custody, and went to his house at Ripon Road, where on an enquiry it was ascertained that the woman had been conveyed to the J. J. Hospital by another policeman. The nose-cutter was then taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the wife identified him. The woman stated that about 5 o'clock that morning she had a quarrel with her husband, when the latter got upon her chest and cut her nose off and ran away with the knife and the piece of nose cut off. The accused then made a statement before the house-surgeon admitting the offence and corroborating the statement made by his wife. He also stated that he threw the penknife and the piece of nose in the house. The police made a search for them, but could not find them. In resisting the brutality of her husband the woman sustained several cuts on both the hands, while the husband received some scratches on both the arms, and his clothes were stained with blood. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hooseinbux Jaberali was charged before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Sakinabee, in that he cut off her nose with a penknife. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the woman in the hospital.

BURGLARIES IN THE TOWN.—Visaji Hirbumji, a carpenter, employed in the service of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, and residing in a tent alongside the Railway lines, near the Sion Bridge, reported to the police, on Monday morning, that some time during the previous night his tent was entered into and two boxes, containing gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 606, were carried away. The police discovered the two boxes lying broken open in the fields on the F. division side of Sion, with property, valued at Rs. 88, in them.—During the same night another tent, next to the above one, occupied by Bapoo Daji, was entered into, and two wooden boxes, containing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective of Rs. 162, were stolen, probably by the same thieves, as the boxes and a part of the property, valued Rs. 88, were found lying in the same fields.—Khushroo Khadaram, a Mahamodan, residing at Two Tanks, has reported to the police that during his absence from Bombay for two days his place had been broken into, the lock on the door having been wrenched off, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 169, stolen from a box, which had been broken open too—Dr. Abraham A. Gair, residing at the 12th Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the police that during his absence from Bombay his place has been broken into and eighty-eight copper utensils, of the aggregate value of Rs. 156, carried away.—A report has also been made to the police by Mr. Jehangir D. Mugasett, residing at Sleater Road, of the theft of pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 75.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE ever-popular Bunder Cup competition took place at Cooria on Tuesday morning, 2nd Instant. This cup was presented by Mr. W. B. Green and must be won three times of which twice must be in succession, before it becomes the absolute property of anyone, and although it has been competed for twice each year since the club was started in 1891, it still remains the property of the committee. Tuesday's entry was the largest there has ever been and the shooting was exceedingly good. There were 3 scores of 75 out of a possible 84, and Vol. J.T. Fry, who commenced with a possible at 200 yards won it on the tie from Lce. Corpl A. J. Herbert and Lieut. D. J. Sharp. Three scores of 70 followed and Vol. Fry, who is a young and enthusiastic shot, is to be congratulated upon winning against such good shots as were competing against him. Extra Spoon Competitions were also held at each distance and a very enjoyable morning was spent.

The full scores are:—

	Total.
Vol J G Fry, G I P R Vol	75*
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vol	75
Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifle	75
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifle	70
Lce-Corpl A G Boylette, B V Rifles	70
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	70
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	68
Color-Sergt H Black, B V Rifles	67
Vol F E Otto, G I P R Vols	66
Color-Sergt E Sands, B V Rifles	63
Color-Sergt J E Keess, B V Rifles	63
Lce-Corpl M T Mullen, B V Rifles	62
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V Rifles	62
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	62
Vol E S Lynn, B V Rifles	62
Capt F W English, B V Rifles	62
Corpl G F Lund, B V Rifles	61
Sergt A R Sharp, B V Rifles	58
Vol V Gibbons, B V Rifles	58
Vol R W Steid, B V Rifles	58
Sergt J A McKinnon, B V Rifles	57
Vol H Row, B V Rifles	57
Sergt E Chitts, B V Rifles	55
Vol C Gibbons, B V Rifles	55

*Wins Bo Rifle Club Silver medal and holder of the Bunder Challenge Cup. Also wins the Bo Rifle Club silver medal for having made the highest possible scores at 200 yards.

Extra Spoon Competitions were held in connection with the above and were won as follows:—

	Pts	Spoon
3rd Extra Competition 200 yards (24 Entries.)		
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	28	1
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R Vols	26	2
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	25	3
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	25	4
4th Extra Competition 500 yards (24 Entries.)		
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	26	1
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R Vols	26	2
Sergt-Major Downing, B V R Vols	26	3
Lce Corpl A G Boylette, B V R Vols	26	4
5th Extra Competition 600 yards (24 Entries)		
Cr Sergt E Sands, B V R	27	1
Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	25	2
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	25	3
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	24	4

THE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE Royal Bombay Yacht Club annual regatta continued yesterday, and a card of five sailing and two rowing races was gone through very successfully, and the programme being conducted with commendable regularity.

The results were:—

1st Sailing Race.—Licensed Bunder Cabin Boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30. 2nd Prize, Rs. 15. Four Boats to start, or no 2nd Prize. To start at 2-30 p.m.

Sultani, 4485, Mahomed Yessoo	1
Dustagiri, 4570, Ahmed Sahib	2
Dustagiri, 4496, Goolam Hoosein	0
Salamut, 4506, Abdool Kadir	0
Turerao, 4492, Muhamed Ali	0

Course—From Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy leaving it to port, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Starboard and thence to finish at Committee Vessel.

2nd Sailing Race.—Man-o'-war and *bond-fide* ships' open boats of any rig and size, Y.R.A. Time allowance for length over all. Entrance Rs. 3. 1st Prize, Rs. 75. 2nd Prize, Rs. 25. Four Boats to start, or no 2nd Prize. To start at 2-45. p.m, Course No. 8 revised.

R I M Dockyard Cutter, 25ft, Mr A Monk	1
S S Afghan's Gig, 25ft, Capt R Barton	2
H M S Magdala's Cutter, 28ft 7in, Lieut L H Richardson, R N	0
P and O S S Thames' Cutter, 27ft 2in, Mr C W Burleigh.	0
S S Mobile's Gig, 23ft, Capt E J Bean	0
P and O S S Ganges's Cutter, 26ft, Mr R B Brooks	0
Transport Britannia's Life Boat, 31ft, Mr K Dixon	0

TIME ALLOWANCE.

	H M S Magdala's Cutter	S S Thames' Cutter	S S Ganges Cutter	Dockyard Cutter & Afghan's Gig	S S Mobile's Cutter
	M S	M	M S	M S	M S
Transport Britannia's Life Boat	allow 2·33	4·14	5·49	7·15	10·21
H M S Magdala's Cutter	...	1·41	3·16	4·42	7·48
P & O S S Thames' Cutter	...	..	1·35	3·1	6·7
P & O S S Ganges' Cutter	...	—	...	1·26	4·32
R I M Dockyard Cutter and S S Afghan's Gig	...	...	...	...	3·6

3rd Sailing—Handicap for Yachts and boats not eligible to sail in Ships' Boats races not exceeding 24 feet Linear Rating, Open Entrance Rs, 5. 1st Prize Rs, 100; 2nd Prize Rs, 30. Four boats to start, or no 2nd Prize. To start at 3-0 p. m, Course No. 8 revised,

Tomtit, Mr R H H Hopkins	1
Cygnet, Mr E C Richards	2
Kiralyne, Mr E Comber	0

4th Sailing Race.—Handicap for Cruisers of any rig and size, Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Membership only, Entrance Rs. 10, 1st Prize Rs, 200, 2nd Prize, Rs, 75 Four Boats to start, or no 2nd Prize, To start at 3-15 p. m, Course No, 8 revised,

Red Rose, Capt John Hext, R N	1
Princess, Mr F A Little	2
Mannikin, Capt S J Chamier	0
Janetta, Officers, R E	0
Isos, Capt W F Potts	0
Violet, Capt Geo Wilson	0

5th Sailing Rhce,—Yachts of Royal Bombay Yacht Club Membership over 24 feet and not exceeding 30 feet Linear Rating. Y. R. A. time allowance for rating. Entrance Rs. 10. Frist Prize. Rs. 250. 2nd Prize. Rs. 100, Four Boats to start, or no 2nd Prize. To start at 3-30 p.m. Course No, 8 revised

Nanta, 30·18, Mr C T R Scovell	1
Turquoise, 28·58 Mr E S Luard	2
Eileen, 25·35 Lt R St J Gillespie	0
Kismet, 30·56, Mr W P Symonds	0
Melody, 30·13, Mr J B K Macbeth	0

TIME ALLOWANCE.

	Nanta.	Melody.	Turquoise.	Eileen.
	M S	M S	M S	M S
Kismet allows	0 24	0 23	1 2	5 34
Nanta allows	.....	0 6	0 38	5 10
Melody allows	.....	.....	0 32	5 4
Turquoise allows	.....	.....	.....	4 32

Course No. 8 Revised—From Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy leaving it to port, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to starboard, round mark boat with 'R,' flag moored one cable west of Uran Beacon leaving it to starboard, and thence round mark boat with 'V' flag moored one cable west of Karanja Beacon, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel.

1st Rowling Race.—Licensed Bunder Boats (Passenger). Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 15; 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Four Boats to start, or no 2nd Prize. To start at 4 p.m.

Gunga, 5417, Mahomed Cassim	1
Hindoostani, 4263, Abdool Rahiman	2

2nd Rowling Race.—Licensed Canoes. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 10; 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Four boats to start, or no 2nd Prize. To start as soon after previous Race as convenient.

Duriadowlet, 7304, Ebramjee Alliba	1
Duriabahadur, 3038, Esmaljee Akubjee	2

Course—From Committee Vessel round a mark boat in the direction of Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port and back to finish between Committee Vessel, and Yacht Club flag-staff, Distance—about 1¼ miles.

THIRD DAY, Wednesday, 10th Feb. 1897.

1st Rowing Race,—Four to 6 Oared Gigs, Men-o-war and *bona fide* ships' open boats. Entrance Rs. 2. 1st Prize, Rs. 40; 2nd Prize, Rs. 10. Four Boats to start, or no 2nd Prize. To start at 5 p. m.

1 Rover (6 Oared Gig) ... Lt L H Richardson, R N
2 H M S Abyssinia's Whaler, (5 Oared) ,,
3 H M S Assaye's Whaler, 1 (,,) ,,
4 H M S Assaye's Whaler, 2 (,,) ,,
5 H M S Magdala's Whaler (,,) ,,
6 Capt Potts (6 Oared Gig)

	Abyssinia's Whaler	Assaye's Whaler 1	Assaye's Whaler 2	Magdala's Whaler
	M S	M S	M S	M S
Rover and Capt Potts' Gig	0·12	0·12	0·12	0·12

Course—From Committee Vessel round a mark boat in the direction of Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port and back to finish between Committee Vessel and Yacht Club flag-staff. Distance—about 1¼ miles.

2nd Rowing Race—Yacht Dinghies Race. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 10; 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Four Boats to start, or no 2nd Prize. To start as soon after previous Race as convenient.

Melody's Dinghy, Mr J B K Macbeth
Kismet's Dinghy, Mr W P Symonds
Kiralyne's Dinghy, Mr E Comber
Turquoise Dinghy, Mr. E S Luard

Course.—From mark boat in the direction of Tucker Beacon to finish between Committee Vessel and Yacht Club flagstaff.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY)

A DISPUTED WILL IN THE ALLBLESS FAMILY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WILL OF DHUNJIBHOY EDULJI ALLBLESS.

THE petitioners in this case, Dosabhoy Dadabhoy, Hormusjee Eduljee, Hirjibhoy Dadabhoy, and Bejonjee Hormusjee Allbless, executors of the last will of Dhunjibhoy Eduljee Allbless, prayed for probate and letters of administration of the will of the deceased. The widow of Kaikhosroo Fardunjee Allbless, Bai Perozbai as Guardian *ad litem* of her infant sons, had filed a caveat and opposed the application for probate. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Scott, Mr. Vikaji and Mr. N. Allbless, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the petitioners; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared for the caveator.

The petitioners stated that the deceased died on the 19th of April, 1896, possessed of property within Bombay and Bandora. The Gujrati will and the codicil were duly executed in Bombay, and the petitioners were appointed executers by the will. The petitioners had prepared and set forth in the schedule all the property and credits which the deceased died possessed of, and the value of the assets since the death of the deceased amounted to under Rs. 4,85,600. The deceased left him surviving his daughter-in-law, Motibai, the widow of his pre-deceased son, Fardoonji, and as next of kin a daughter, namely Dinbai, the wife of the first petitioner, a grand-daughter, Rattonbai, and three great-grand-children. The petitioners stated that application had not yet been made to any District Court or any other High Court for probate.

The caveatrix said that such of the minors was entitled to a one-twelfth share in the property of the deceased according to the law for intestate succession among the Parsees, and that the testator, at the time of his death, was 76 years of age. The testator was, some time prior to his death, in a hopelessly imbecile state of mind almost amounting to insanity, and the caveatrix, was informed and believed that the testator, at the time he made the will and the codicil, was not in a sound and disposing state of mind, that he was wholly under the influence of his daughter, Dinbai, his nephew and son-in-law, Dossabhoy and is brother, Hormasji, who exercised undue influence over the testator and obtained execution of the will and the codicil, but for which the testator would not have, of his own free will, executed those documents. She was informed that the petitioners had undervalued the estate. She further said that previous to the will of 27th July, 1895, the testator had made a will on or about the 24th of October 1890, and that the aforesaid Dinbai and Hormasji did not derive such considerable benefits and advantages under that will as they now got under the will of 1895.

Dr. Dossabhai Bezonji and Pallonji, a servant of the testator, were examined *debene esse*. The evidence in the case was heard during the day.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

THE following papers are published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

1. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 10 Rev., dated 15th January 1897. On learning from your Excellency that the probable extent of the famine could now be defined and that public subscriptions were being invited in India, I informed the Lord Mayor of London that your Government gratefully accept his offer to open a Mansion House Fund for subscriptions in aid of the relief of sufferers from famine in India; and on the receipt of your letter No. 64 (Famine), dated the 23rd December 1896, I have communicated to his Lordship your views regarding the objects to which private charity can best be devoted and regarding the way in which charitable funds can best be administered. Since the month of October your weekly telegrams have kept me informed regarding the condition of affairs, while your present despatch, and your detailed telegram of the 10th January 1897, give the latest information concerning the extent of the calamity and the measures that have been taken for the relief and mitigation of suffering.

The famine has been caused by the absence of the usual rainfall during part of the autumn of 1896. Over a great part of India no rain fell from the middle of August to the middle of November, during which period more than one-third of the year's rainfall is usually expected. The failure of the rains stunted or destroyed the growing autumn food crops, such as millets, rice and pulse, the yield of which on unirrigated lands is estimated to range from nothing to nearly half an average crop. The irrigated autumn crop lands, about 14 per cent. of the whole, are expected to yield about three-quarters of an ordinary harvest. The drought also prevented or impeded ploughing and sowing for the spring crops such as wheat, barley, gram and pulse. The effect of the failure upon the people was aggravated, especially in the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces, by the circumstance that food-stocks had been reduced and the resisting power of the people had been impaired by previous short harvests.

In the month of October all the Local Governments considered the situation and made preparations for meeting the calamity in the several ways prescribed by the Famine Codes. The great extension of railways and the increase in the irrigated area made the country and the people better able to resist famine, while the existence of the Famine Codes and the preparations made under these Codes placed your Government and your officers in a better position for administering timely relief than they had been on any previous occasion. During October the commoner food-grains became dearer over a great part of India than had ever been known before at that time of the year and over so great an area. In 74 districts the cheaper kinds of grain were dearer than ten seers per rupee. The detailed reports which have reached me from the several provinces show that in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and Bengal timely and complete preparations had been made; while in the Punjab, where pressure was less severe, in Bombay where the need arose later, and in Madras where subsequent rainfall removed cause for anxiety, adequate precautions appear to have been taken.

At the beginning of November it was apparent that, if the cold weather rainfall should be wanting, there must be serious famine over a large area of India, inhabited perhaps by 80 to 90 millions of people, and that it would be most severely felt in the North-West Provinces, in four districts of which the famine organization had been fully tried and had achieved a very satisfactory success during the previous season of 1895-96. But the situation was much relieved by the rainfall of November, which secured a full winter harvest over the greater part of Madras and Mysore; and which spread in an unusual way to the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Northern India. In December and January also cold weather showers have fallen over Central and Northern India, over Bengal and over parts of Bombay. The sowings for the spring crops have everywhere been extended, though the breadth of these crops is reported to be still considerably short of the normal area. The spring crops, however, where they have been sown and have germinated, are said to be practically safe; and it is certain that by April next a large addition will have been made to the food-supply of the people over the greater part of the affected area. In some tracts, however, such as North Behar, and some of the district, in the Central Provinces and Oudh, where the people depend mainly upon the autumn harvests for their food, the relief given by the spring crops will be less considerable.

According to your latest information on the 10th January, the position was that famine was felt or expected over districts inhabited by about u7 millions of people, while more or less distress was feared over other tracts containing 44 millions. In British India the expected famine areas and the distressed areas appear to be distributed somewhat thus:—

—	Famine.		Distress.	
	Square Miles.	Population.	Square Miles.	Population.
Punjab	16800	4139000	30100	6559600
North-West Provinces	26200	11273900	50600	26013000
Bengal	6700	5281000	9900	8265000
Burma	280	212000	8690	555000
Madras	8500	1206000	—	—
Bombay	43.00	7609000	930	2664000
Central Provinces	60200	7824000	13200	1019000
Total	164000	38944000	121700	44475000

In the famine areas full relief organization under the Famine Codes either has been or is being established as need arises; and in the distressed areas relief works have been or are being opened in order to test the extent of the pressure. If hereafter in parts of the distressed area famine should appear, the relief organization will be at once extended.

The number of people in receipt of relief during the first week of January was 1,200,000, of whom about 248,000 were receiving gratuitous relief. It is expected that these numbers will increase until April; during March and April pressure will, it is hoped, abate in tracts where the spring harvests on large areas prove good; but in some parts the numbers on relief may go on increasing until the end of May. And in no case will anxiety be over until favourable rains have fallen in July and August next.

Besides organising relief works and the distribution of gratuitous relief, you have sanctioned suspensions of revenue where pressure is greatest; you have made available for irrigation as much water as possible; you have sanctioned large advances or loans to landholders who are ready to give work on their estates, and to ryots who are ready to dig wells; you have opened the Government forests to grazing in places where fodder is scanty, and you have reduced the railway rates for carriage of food.

You believe that the stocks of food are practically sufficient for the needs of the people, Burma and perhaps South India having a large surplus of food. You are relying on private trade to carry food to places where it is wanted, and you have made public your decision to abstain from any Government interference with the operations of the grain trade. But you have given Local Governments authority to arrange through local dealers for sending food to any relief work or relief centre, where the supply of food is apparently running short. I do not gather that supplies of food are yet coming into the distressed districts from Burma, Madras, or Siam; and I question if Indian prices are, as yet, high enough to attract wheat or even maize from the west. I observe that the Famine Codes provide that the relief wage, or the gratuitous dole, shall be fixed at the value of a certain ration of food on the spot; so that if food becomes still dearer, the relief wage will be proportionately increased. I agree in your view, which was that expressed by the Famine Commission, that the trade, as a whole, can supply the food demand better and more effectively than Government could; and if reliance is placed on the trade, its operations, so long as they are effective, must not be subjected to competition by Government agency. No doubt careful watch will be kept by your Government not only on the food-supply generally, but its local distribution. The area in India possessing a surplus of food is unhappily not so extensive this year as it was in 1876-77.

I approve the orders you have given regarding the undertaking of canals and railways as relief works. I hope that local capitalists or local bodies will be found ready in many places to construct light railways under the liberal terms which you have offered in order to meet the present necessity. I understand that, if anywhere sufficient large relief works are not available in particular tracts, recourse will be had to village works, a system which appears to have been prosecuted very successfully in the Bundelcund relief operations of 1895-96. Whether for these petty works, or for other relief duties, a largely increased staff will certainly be required; and I gather that the Local Governments are taking early steps to organize a sufficient temporary staff of relief officers. In the Bundelcund report I observed with satisfaction the excellent service done by Indians, official and non-official, as well as by European relief officers, and I greatly regret that some of these excellent officers should have died or broken down in the struggle.

As I intimated by my telegram of the 28th October last, I shall be ready to sanction the expenditure needed to make your relief operations as complete and effective as possible. During a considerable number of years the Government of India has set apart a portion of its revenue to enable it more effectually to deal with such an emergency as has now arisen. You are therefore in a better position to provide the necessary funds of effectual relief without unduly burdening your finances. I am confident that public sentiment in India will support your Government in spending the public money ungrudgingly, though prudently, in the relief of distress. I can assure you of the sympathy of her Majesty's Government, and of your countrymen at home, in the task before you.

On your Excellency and the officials in India must primarily rest the burden of battling with the grave calamity before us, and constant interference from home in the detailed working of the vast and complicated organization you are controlling would be useless and mischievous.

It is, however, necessary that I should receive prompt periodical information as to the progress, adequacy, and results of these relief works, so that I may be able to judge and advise upon the general conduct and course of your operations.

The courage, decision, and promptitude with which the outset of this visitation has been met by your Excellency and your coadjutors inspire me with every confidence and hope in the eventual success of your proceedings.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT HANSOT.

A LOCAL Correspondent writes:—A large gathering was held in the compound of the Hansot Vernacular School to distribute annual prizes to the successful boys and girls on the 30th January last, at 5 p.m., under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Ferozshahji Pestonji Jehangir, District Deputy Collector and President of the Hansot Municipality. Among those present at the gathering were Mrs. Ferozshahji, Mr. and Mrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Jamsedji of Bombay, who are the guests of the Khan Bahadur at present, Mr. Na roji Nasarvanji Vakil, Broach Abkari Agent, Mr. Behramji Dosabhai Mahalkari, Mr. Thakoredas Avalkarkun, Mr. Samaldas, Hospital Assistant, Municipal Commissioners, Messrs. Dwarkadas, Harkisondas, and Badrudin, Mr. Bhucandas, Municipal Secretary, Mr. Joshi, Overseer, and several others. On the arrival of Khan Bahadur Ferozshahji and his guests the boys and girls sang a couple of verses of welcome. Next the boys went through some gymnastic sports prepared for the occasion. Afterwards the boys went through their drill. A few little boys then played "Railway train." Girls also sang a couple of selected pieces. The Head-master, Mr. Gulabbhai, having read the report of the schools, which went to show the increased number of boys and girls and the good results of the annual examination, the prize books were delivered by Mrs. Jamsedji to the girls and by Mr. Jamsedji to the boys. The distribution of the prizes being over, the president rose and eulogized the boys and girls and their teachers for the sports and amusements of the evening. He expressed satisfaction regarding the attendance and good working of the school. The president regretted not seeing a single Mahomedan girl taking advantage of the school, although the Mahomedans are as numerous as the Hindus. He strongly advised the Mahomedans to send their girls to school. The president having resumed his seat, the Hospital Assistant, Samaldas Nabanji, proposed a vote of thanks to the president, which was passed with acclamation. Mr. Thakoredas rose and recommended in impressive language the well-to-do Shethias of the town to take an active part in such meetings and help the education of the children of the townspeople.

The president and Mr. Jamsedji having been garlanded by Municipal Secretary Mr. Bhucandas and the ladies by a Hindu girl, the meeting dispersed after receiving flowers and pan sopari. The gathering was a very successful one, and the success was due mainly to the efforts of the Municipal Secretary Mr. Bhucandas, who had made all the necessary arrangements.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 30th January:—

F. P. Henke and Company, Henke's tile works, Feroke, India, for asphalte compressed tiles.

John Stewart Brown, engineer, Bally, in the district of Howrah, for an improved process and apparatus for preparing vegetable fibres for textile and other purposes.

Thomas Rowley, consulting india rubber expert, of Corporation street Manchester, for improvements relating to pneumatic tyres.

Donald Barns Morison, engineer, of Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, for improvements in stamp mills or apparatus for crushing ores and other substances.

The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Company, Limited, of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in rotary motors and the like.

Richard Longden Hattersley, machine maker, and Simeon Jackson, manager, both of North Brook Works, Keighley, in the county of York, for improvements relating to looms for domestic purposes.

Alexander Von Wagner, merchant, of No. 5, Henriettenstrasse, Chemnitz, Saxony, for a remedy for stomachic and other like disorders.

Henry Allan Moss, executive engineer, Public works department, and general superintendent, Government workshops, Madras, of Parkside, Peters road, Royapetta, Madras, for a simple and strong lock, to be called "a friction lock and key."

William John McArthur, tea planter, of Gyree Gong Tea Estate, Tung, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, Darjeeling, for an invention entitled McArthurs patent composition or rubber washers.

George Alexander Davis, officiating superintendent jail manufactures, Bengal, for a heat disseminator for preventing the breakage of lamp chimneys from excessive heat.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Bulaki Rama Shastri, barrister-at-law, Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab, for automatic punkhas. (Specification filed 18th January 1897.)

The Alternate Current Electro Motor Syndicate, Limited, of 2 and 4, Penywern road, Earls Court, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements relating to electro motors and transformers. (Specification filed 22nd January 1897.)

Carl Bergmann, engineer, of 55, Thalstrasse, Meissen i-s, in the German Empire, for improvements in and relating to the spindles of spinning and like machines. (Specification filed 22nd January 1897.)

William Herbert Hyatt, chemical engineer and metallurgist, Fellow of the Chemical Society of Great Britain, of No. 1, Milton road, Herne hill, in the county of Surrey, for a method for extracting gold without the use of water by means of a combined air blast and mercury, and apparatus for effecting the same. (Specification filed 8th January 1897.)

Edward Thunderbolt, engineer, of Drummond street, Carlton, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in governors for regulating the speed of machinery. (Specification filed 22nd January 1897.)

George Jones Atkins, metallurgist, of 35, East bank Stamford hill, in the county of Middlesex, for improved compounds or products applicable to separation of metals from their ores and other material with which they may be combined. (Specification field 22nd January 1897.)

Reuben Thomas Preston, of the firm of J. Stone and Co., engineers, of Deptford, in the county of Kent, and James Holden, engineer, of Hermon house, Wanstead, in the county of Essex, for improved stays for steam and other boilers. (Specification field 22nd January 1897.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Max Van Gulpen, cigar manufacturers, of Mulheim on the Rhine, Prussia for improvemnts in the method of and apparatus for making fillers for cigars. (From 9th February 1897 to 9th February 1898.)

Arthur Thomas Collier, gentleman, of Catherham valley, Survey, for improvements in telephone receivers usable also as transmitters. (From 5th February 1897 to 5th February 1898.)

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, commanding the 18th Bengal Infantry, and Surgeon-Captain Fenton Evans, of the same regiment, stationed at Fort Aijal, Lushai, for improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human exerement. (From 28th January 1897 to 28th January 1898.)

Heinrich, Count Puckler, of Oberweistritz, Silesia, in the Empire of Germany, for an improved electric apparatus for alluring and destroying insects. (From 7th January 1897 to 7th January 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

Richard Cunliffe and Edward Barlow's invention for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying, calcining and evaporating town slaughter-house and other refuse, or substances, or materials. (Specification filed 27th October 1892.)

Dr. Hermann, Mehner's invention for process and apparatus for the utilization of the unchanged exhaust heat of termo-dynamical process for motive power heating or cooling purposes. (Specification filed 26th October 1892.)

Arthur Dayrell Lloyd's invention for automatic signals for railway level crossing gates. (Specification filed 26th October 1892.)

Henry Sheeby Keating's invention for an electrical safety cut out, (Specifica- tion filed 24th Octomber 1893.)

Robert Gordon Orr and Frederick William Emery's invention for jointless bar links. (Specification filed 27th October 1892.)

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and benefical luxury for the toilet bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather Delicatelyp erfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Inglewood, 997 tons, Captain M Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (12th October), with a cago of coal.

THE Wilson Line s s Clio, 1779 tons, Captain Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (9th, January) with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Brittain and child as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Krachi (5th February) via Cutch Mandvie, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major—Mrs and Miss Mayhew, Major Leyster. Capt Heath, Surg-Capt Burnett, Mr Cook, Mr Drewett, Mr Wood, Miss Wood, Mrs Duncan and 214 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Clio (s)	Johnson	Hull, Jan 9.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, Feb 6.
	Inglewood (s)	Taylor	Cardiff, Oct 12.
	Idzumi Maru (s)	Curnon	Japan.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Henry Bolckow (s)	Jourdain	Persian Gulf
	Jumra (-)	Russell	Karachi.
	Chyebassa (s)	Parkman	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Florida for Japan.
,, Kola for Kurrachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th February 1897.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow Thursday evening at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate this (Wednesday) morning and on Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters to-morrow night.

4. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Friday next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

5. The Examination for Proficiency certificates will be held at the Byculla Head-quarters at 7 a.m. on Saturday the 6th March, 1897.

6. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 13th instant for class firing at Cooria.

Dress.—Drill order, carbines only.

Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30, 4-15 and 4-30 p.m., (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Light Refreshments will be provided.

Members of the B. V. A. Cycling Club who attend the Class Firing parade and who wish to ride back should bring their cycles and lamps.

Dress.—Drill order. Putties to be worn; carbines only slung.

7. Leave from the 8th of February 1897 for three months is granted to the following member:—Gunner H. R. Taylor.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTE.

A copy of the programme of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association has been received, and placed in the Head-quarter Office, Fort; where it can be consulted by those interested.

Sunday next the 14th instant and March the 7th have been appointed as the days for the Carter Cup competition. Teams intending to comple should notify to this office that arrangements may be made.

Nos. 1 intending to enter teams for the Wheal Cup competition should make application to this office for the use of the drill guns which will be told off in accordance with their wishes, commencing with the 23rd instant.

On account of the massed bands next week there will be no drill on Tuesday and Thursday. There will be drill at both Head-quarters on Wednesday the 17th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th February, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade to-morrow (Thursday) the 11th inst. at 6-45 a.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress—Review order—Khaki.

Light Refreshments will be provided on the ground before the parade fa ls in.

2. The Adjutant will lecture at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 10th instant. Out-posts &c. Officers and N-C Officers are requested to attend.

3. The Rifle meeting will be held at Cooria from the 15th to 20th instant inclusive. The Prospects can be seen at Head quarters where entries should be made as early as possible.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Troop drill on the sands Church Gate Station on Friday the 12th instant at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on Friday the 12th instant.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained at the door and from the following:—
Captain F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. D. J. Sharp, 10 Oak Lane, Fort.
2nd Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo. V. Rifles
Qr. Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum.
Cr. Sergt. H Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhonie.
Cr. Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, H. M.'s Mint, Fort.
Corpl. G. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Vol. H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress—Members Rs. 2, to include one lady; Non-Members Rs. 3, to include one Lady.
Evening Dress—Members Rs. 3, to include one lady; Non-Members Rs 4, to include one Lady.
Light Refreshments will be provided.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. The wind directions remain practically the same as yesterday, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Deesa and 12 at Ghadechi. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is from 1 to 11° in excess of the normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Akola, and the lowest 46° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Sirsa, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Indore, Hoshangabad, Surat, Cochin and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Colombo. The weather is generally fine and settled over the greater part of the country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 9.

Tuesday: Pressure has increased briskly in North Punjab and Baluchistan and changed slightly elsewhere. The general distribution of pressure is similar to that reported yesterday, but the shallow depression over the Central Provinces has moved somewhat eastward. Winds are north-westerly down the Gangetic Plain, northerly over Rajputana and North Bombay and variable elsewhere. The force is rising at the head of the Bay where strongish south-west winds are reported. Temprature has risen in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, but has been generally steady in other Provinces. The mean temperature is excessive throughout the whole of India. The abnormal excess is greatest (between eight and ten degrees) over the east of the Central Provinces and Lower Bengal. Heavy local rain is reported from Murree. Light showers of about one-third of an inch have fallen Ranchi, Chyebassa and Colombo, and a few drops from Burdwan, Srinagar, Cherat, Quetta, and Chaman. Thunder showers and north-western are probable over Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·939
Temperature of the Air	degrees	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·7
Dew Point		63·5
Relative humidity of Air		·653
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		68·6
General Directions of wind* NNW, N, E, WNW, NW, NNW.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	217

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 8½ per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

NAUTILINE, a remedy for Sea Sickness. This excellent preparation supplies a long-felt want and a few doses ensures an immunity from the above distressing affliction. Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort.

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest! of Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gat Street, Fort, Bombay.

BICYCLES.—Cheapest Cycle firm. A cushion for Rs. 135. Pneumatic Rs. 175. Various machines in stock. J. Langley and Co., Kalbadevi.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1889.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

TOILET SERVICES.—The latest and choicest productions of the British Potteries, such as Mintons, Wedgwood, Doulton, etc. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Marine Street.

FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," Nagpore, C.P., 8, Crossland Boilers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager. "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

WANTED MEDICAL OFFICERS for B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers. Apply to Dr. SHROFF, 32, Hornby Road.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TO LET.—NESBIT HALL, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply to MESSRS. MERWANJI JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, at the Jubilee Mill's Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Smal Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

ALL our Celestinas are expressly made to our order by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., London, with electro-galvanized leather cloth, and no insects can injure them.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—As I left Bombay in a hurry I had not time to leave a record to show how very pleased I was with your Hotel. I have travelled about considerably, say that as far as attendance, civility, and respectability, yours is the best Hotel I have known. I shall not fail to recommend any one I know of going to Bombay to stay with you.—ROBERT C. ANDERSON, Manager, Holloway and Co., Lahore.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

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SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

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Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening quotes Consols ⅛th per cent. lower, at 112⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118¼. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up 1/8d., to 1⅞ per cent., that on short London Bills remaining at 1¾ per cent. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London, at 29¾d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal and Exchange were unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1/8th per cent. in London yesterday, to £62 7/8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 31-32d. per rupee. Paris quotations come unaltered.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool at 3 29-32d.; and Arrivals were lower to the same extent in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 53-64d. for February deliveries, and 3 7/8d. for June-July. East Indian Cotton generally was 11-23d. lower; and Egyptian Fair Brown 1-16d. down at 4 5-8d. per lb. The market closed easier, Surats dull; and Arrivals easier; Sales 8,000, bales. East Indians *nil*; Imports 47,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent per lb., to 7¼ cents; and Futures for May were 13 points lower, at 6·99 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales; and the following is the comparison now shown between the arrivals at the Port this season and the figures for 1896 and 1895, respectively:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	27,000	20,000	25,000
Two days' do.	41,000	37,000	42,000
Since 1st September 1896	5,668,000	4,148,000	6,340,000

Our local Cotton market has been weak in tone to-day, and prices generally have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy.

"Fully Good" Bhownuggur, for May delivery, has been contracted for at Rs. 175 per candy. Bengals have been offering at Rs. 135 for "Good;" Rs. 140 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 152 for "Fine," with no buyers. Exporters still keep out of the market.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Business in these markets is at a standstill in the present uncertain position of things, and quotations are nominal.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follow:—

Cotton	11097,	bales.
Wheat	6,111	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,711	"
Gingelly	5,851	"
Groundnuts	2,283	"
Castorseed	773	"
Rice	5,437	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and previous rates are nominally quoted; but we heard of no fresh business passing to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiete, not to say weak, at 1s. 3 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-16 for three months' sight Credits. There was very little doing either way, and rates declined 1-32d. all round, Banks being sellers for cash only. There were no Merchants' Bills offering. The market closed dull as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-32d.	per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 17-32 to ½d.	"
Francs do.	1·63½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted in the earlier part of the day at 99 1-8 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 99 7-16 for Account; but rates declined from this level to 99 and 99 5-16 in the two positions, respectively; the reduced price of 96 being quoted for Threes. Hardly any business has transpired, however, and quotations are more or less nominal.

SHARES.—This market remains closed, and the quotations in our list are nominal.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	—	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	—	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,63,909	1,211	2,31,786

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 8,512
Increase to date .... " 43,315

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd January, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	358	8	594
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,78,000	3,37,000	9,000	6,24,000
Total for 3 weeks	3,83,000	5,02,000	13,000	8,98,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,373	2,36,832	10,164	3,55,369
Per mile of Ry do.	235	514	22	771
Total to corresponding date do.	3,71,447	8,04,355	18,059	11,93,841

Decrease for the week........ Rs. 81,369
Ditto to date 2,95,841

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th January, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
Total	Rs. 1,85,551	Rs. ,83,928	Rs. 5,519	Rs. 6,74,998
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	—	—	—	8,97,566

Decrease 2,22,568

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 30th January 1897.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,381	45,611	...	3,230	—	9,982
Goods	68,168	58,745	9,414	...	—	14,184
Other earnings	7,841	3,538	4,306	—	—	8,2[illegible]
Total for week	1,18,393	1,07,903	10,419	—	—	—
Aggregate	5,04,374	5,31,639	—	—	—	27,269

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MUNDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 8.

10 p.m. .... 75·8

TUESDAY.—FEBRUARY 9.

6 a.m. .... 70·5
10 a.m. .... 76·9
2 p.m. .... 79·8
4 p.m. .... 79·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NAYLOR.—Feb. 8, at the Cama Hospital, Bombay, Elizabeth, wife of the late F. A. Naylor, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEWETT.—Jan 23, at Margaret's Villa, Kurseong, the wife of J S Hewett, of a daughter.

VINCENT.—Jan 28, at Rampore, Chupra, the wife of Arthur Vincent, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—SHAVE.—Jan 27, at Kallinecherra, Cachar, by the Rev W Drew, David Smith, Manager of Craigpark, T. E., son of John Smith, Esq of Monifieth, Dundee, to Onie Esther, second daughter of W T Shave, Esq, of Calcutta, late of Cachar.

DEATHS.

BALL.—At 171, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta, J F P Ball, late Bengal Pilot Service, aged 31.

HAXELL.—Jan 23, at Tezpur, James William Haxell, of consumption, aged 24.

MOLESWORTH.—Jan 23 at Jalpaiguri, of hydrophobia, the Hon S P Molesworth, late of Bamundanga Tea Estate, the Dooars Tea Co., Ld., aged 26.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

THE promised statement of M. Hanotaux to the Chamber of Deputies in reference to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's pronouncement in the House of Commons, was characteristically devoid of declamatory setting. He declines to enter into Parliamentary controversy on the subject, and tells his audience that the best definition of French policy is to be found in the French and Russian protest against the acceptance by the Egyptian Government of a loan from Great Britain. This reply, or rather this studied avoidance of reply, was on lines which M. Hanotaux has found useful before. On a recent occasion when asked some indiscreet questions as to the purport and character of the relations between France and Russia, the Foreign Minister skilfully parried them by saying that he had nothing to add to the statements publicly interchanged between the Czar and President Faure, at Cherbourg, Paris, and Chalons, which France and Europe had known how to interpret without any difficulty. It is the diplomatic equivalent of the well-known secretariat formula, "Refer to former proceedings." Matters are not advanced a single step, but the situation does not become more complicated, and susceptibilities are not needlessly embittered. It was a matter of course that France and Russia should protest against the acceptance of a loan by the Egyptian Government to recoup the money refunded to the Caisse de la Dette. The London press with its usual tact informed all concerned weeks in advance that the repayment of the money spent on the advance to Dongola would strengthen the hold of Great Britain on Egypt and adjourn the evacuation indefinitely. The protest left things precisely as they were before it was written; and M. Hanotaux's statement referring everybody to the protest does the same. What will France and Russia do now? No one who understands political chess believes that they will go to war about Egypt. Egypt is not to be put in the balance against Constantinople where Russia is now enjoying a scarcely veiled protectorate. No one in Paris will put Egypt into the balance against the Russian entente, which is more important to France than half-a-dozen Egypts. The two Powers will pursue the policy which they have hitherto found not altogether unprofitable. They will occasionally protest against the continuance of the British occupation of Egypt, while they recompense themselves in the Far East and elsewhere. They have forced the hand of Italy by the judicious bottle holding which enabled King Menelik to put an end to the Protectorate. They will probably utilise that Potentate's warlike mountaineers to keep Egypt in hot water on her southern frontier. The Russians have sent him religious missions, military officers, and a good deal besides. Prince Henry of Orleans has set out for Menelik's capital to pay him a friendly visit. But we are at Dongola, and will probably go farther before the year is out—always provided that the plague, which is at Kamaran, does not spread to Egypt. That would put an end to all campaigning on the Nile for a year at least.

IT is often said that the Japanese people are rather too ready to absorb Western ideas, and thus to impair their own individuality. But just now in one respect at least the Western Powers, and especially France, might follow the example set by Japan with advantage to their own commercial interests. So far from prohibiting vessels from Bombay from landing passengers and goods, the authorities have not even imposed strict quarantine. It is recognised in that country as in Great Britain that quarantine is not only expensive and detrimental to trade, but that it is of very little practical value. In its place the equally effective measure of strict medical inspection is resorted to. The authorities recognise that after running the gauntlet of detention at Colombo and elsewhere *en route*, vessels from Bombay need not be banned on the possibility of having plague cases on board. If by any chance such cases do exist, medical examination to discover them, and the segregation of the affected will meet the case. Our young commercial rival has too keen an eye for business to place unnecessary restrictions upon the interchange of commodities with this country. This enlightened policy is conjoined, as in England, with great care and forethought in the treatment of cases of infectious diseases within Municipal limits. For a period of seventeen years the Mikado's subjects have cheerfully submitted to regulations which in this land of caste restrictions would be looked upon as menacing the religious beliefs of the people. Sufferers from diseases of a dangerous epidemic are dealt with under these regulations in three different ways. Those attacked with the milder forms of infectious complaints may be treated at their own houses. Patients afflicted with more dangerous forms of illness, such as small pox or scarlet fever, are sent to Infectious Hospitals, and all their effects and chattels disinfected. This measure is compulsory except in cases in which a properly qualified medical practitioner certifies that there is no fear of a spread of the disease to neighbouring tenements. Naturally the grant of such a certificate largely depends upon the situation of the house where the patient lies. It may well be imagined that] a conscientious application of such a principle, if it were enforced in this city, would leave very few residents in over-crowded native quarters suffering from infectious disease in their own dwellings. But the Japanese regulations would leave patients suffering from bubonic fever or from cholera in their own houses. If either of these diseases broke out in any part of Tokio, Osaka, or Yokohama, the particular street or lane where it occurred would be segregated, after giving healthy residents an opportunity to move elsewhere. The affected district would be completely closed to the ingress or egress of the public, and a cordon would be placed round it until the disease had died out. These sanitary regulations are not mere ideal measures, intended for ornament and not for use. A Japanese gentleman now residing in Bombay remembers at least two occasions on which during the few years of his residence in Tokio sections of that city were thus dealt with. The Municipal system adopted in Japan is less democratic than that prevailing in this country, especially in regard to sanitary matters. The Health Department of the cities is under the control of Government, and is free from Municipal domination. This being the case, need we be surprised to find that the mean mortality of Tokio does not exceed 2·04 per cent., and that of the country at large 2·16 per cent?

AN invaluable contribution to the current Famine data has been made by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, the Acting Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in the shape of statements and notes regarding the movements of food-grains by rail in the past five years. The collection and tabulation of the returns must have involved very considerable labour, but the result justifies the effort, since it enables us to form at least an approximate idea of the quantities of local stocks presumably available. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie comes to the conclusion that when famine was threatened in October each of the various trade blocks of the Presidency had considerable stocks of grain which would in a year of plenty have been exported. He points out that no one pretends that in any district of this Presidency the practice has yet arisen of exporting the whole of the available stock of food-grains. Behind exportable surpluses there undoubtedly exist reserves and stores. On the whole, without attaching any more weight to the figures than they deserve, it may be said that they furnish ground for somewhat confident belief that the affected areas of this Presidency entered on their period of trial in possession of substantial stocks of grain. It is noteworthy also that up to the 1st October there was no indication of any material export to the distressed tracts of Northern India. The merchants may be holding back stocks, remarks the Director, but they are not exporting them out of the Presidency. Large quantities on the other hand have come to Bombay, and some of these consignments, notably those of jowari and bajri, have probably gone out of the country to Arabia and Africa. But some may return to the areas which exported them, especially in view of the diminished local demand in Bombay consequent upon the exodus. The returns relate mainly to the affected districts which are divided into three blocks—the North Deccan, the South Deccan, and the Karnatic. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, however, states that an examination of the statistics of import and export from the Gujerat and Northern Konkan blocks seems to show conclusively that in ordinary years no export of grain takes place to the affected districts above the Ghats, and that no help is to be expected from that part of the Presidency. On the whole, the data collected by the Director of Agriculture is reassuring, and indicates that stocks are not so low as to render a resort to foreign import a necessity so far as this Presidency is concerned.

IN an "occasional paper" in the Journal of the United Service Institution of India, Surgeon-Major Skinner, of the Army Medical Staff, contributes some valuable notes on the subject of the soldier's sight. The present test for the fighting recruit is that he be able to see a three-foot target at 600 yards, which means that a man who has a quarter of normal vision can now pass as a recruit into any fighting branch of the service; it also means that if his vision is only sufficient to enable him to pass the test, he would hardly be able to see a man at 400 yards. There are many soldiers who cannot. Therefore, the advantages of the Lee-Metford Rifle are lost to them, for it is sighted up to 3,000 yards. As Dr. Skinner remarks, the result of the introduction of long range weapons is that the eyesight of the infantry soldiers becomes in some respects a matter of primary importance, of much more importance than the question of his size. The question of efficiency on the battlefield will not rest with men like Frederick the Great's short-sighted Germans, but with the men who can see farthest and clearest. That being so, he would have men in the Infantry who cannot pass a higher test than that now required of them, though he does not propose to reject all recruits who are unable to pass the standard of vision he would set up. He makes an excellent suggestion which the recruiting authorities will do well to act upon. There are other branches of the service where a high condition of vision is not imperative as in the Infantry, as, for example, drivers of the Artillery, the Army Service Corps, and the Medical Staff Corps, and to these Dr. Skinner would have short-sighted men transferred. In these branches no doubt they would be useful, and their comparative short-sightedness would not be of any consequence. Meantime, in the event of active service he would utilise the short-sighted men as stretcher-bearers, considering that no soldier with good vision should be anywhere but in the fighting ranks of his corps. Surgeon-Major Skinner does not follow out his subject so fully as might be expected. It is but a brief note in the journal, or we might have learnt his views as to the disposal of short-sighted officers. True the officer is permitted the use of field glasses, which may tell him the position of a moving body of men while reconnoitring, but he cannot use them at all times, and the single eye glass he is permitted to wear must prove a nuisance to him while directing the operations of his men. Imagine the terror a short-sighted Colonel might strike into his men and the results of a misdirection which that physical defect might generate. Would Dr. Skinner tranfer short-sighted officers to the Army Service Corps or the Medical Staff Crops? Or would he, by raising the test now, leave the future to work out its own reforms?

IT is stated by the *British Medical Journal* that twelve cases of bubonic plague were found at Marseilles on board steamers from India. If that statement be authenticated, it will explain, though it will not justify, the action of the French Government in quarantining steamers from Bombay and Karachi. That step will stultify the efforts of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of which recently addressed the Minister of Commerce urging the importance of improving the coaling arrangements so as to induce steamers engaged in the Indian trade to coal there on their outward and homeward voyages. These and other measures designed to foster the Eastern trade of the port have been submitted to the Minister, who replied that he fully concurred in the desirability of developing that branch of trade, and promised that the proposals should have favourable consideration. It is to be regretted that before taking such a portentous leap in the dark as that which has closed Marseilles to the Indian trade, the French Consul in Bombay had not been invited to report on the sufficiency or otherwise of the measures taken by the authorities here to enforce the sanitary arrangements in all vessels leaving Bombay. The report must have been that the most stringent regulations have been enforced by Dr. Macartie, Dr. Jennings, and the medical officers assisting them. It is to be hoped that this will be made clear to the Conference at Venice by Surgeon-Major Cleghorn.

MR. HART-DAVIS, Sessions Judge of Karachi, who is retiring from the service, was given a farewell dinner by the members of the Sind Club at Karachi, yesterday. He is a very popular member of society there, and as Judge has gained the entire confidence of both Europeans and Natives alike; and his departure from the station will be very much regretted. Mr. Hart-Davis is well known as the author of that clever and amusing satire on the proceedings of an Indian Parliament in the 20th Century. It is not perhaps known, however, that he is also a very clever linguist, his ability to converse in Continental languages extending to French, Russian, German, and Italian. Many have wondered why this extremely versatile and able Civilian should not have gained greater preferment. By his retirement the Indian Civil Service loses one of its most capable members, and Government a most valuable servant.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander T.A.L. De Berry, will sail, to-day, for Karachi, with the following details:—Surg.-Lieut and Mrs. J. Walker, A.M.S., Major and Mrs. F. W. T. Attree, R. E., one native officer, five syces, and thirty-two troop-horses of the Army Remount Department, two non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th Bombay Lancers, two men of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, one man of the 53rd Field Battery, R.A., one man, one woman, and four children of the Army Ordnance Corps.

WE understand that the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi has consented to be the president of the tenth Provincial Conference, which will be held at Satara on the 19th April next and following days.

WE learn that Mr. Macdonald, Acting Assistant Collector of Income Tax at Bombay, has been confirmed in the appointment in succession to Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, who has been promoted to the post of Collector.

THE selection of Mr. Fazlullah to fill up one of the Assistant Collectorships of Customs is a good one. He holds the permanent place of Chief Inspector of Opium, and is the son of the late Lutfullakhan, an eminent citizen of Surat, and one of the first Mussalman gentlemen of Western India to visit England. He also rendered very valuable services to Government at the time of the conquest of Sindh by the British. Mr. Fazlullah is an old servant of Government and has held the post of Minister in Radhanpur, where his work was spoken of with approbation by Political Officers. From the beginning of the compilation of the "Government Gazetteer" for this Presidency, Mr. Fazlullah has been a contributor of information relating to an important section of the population—the Mussalmans of Gujarat and Bombay, and has thus given great help to Mr. Campbell, the late Collector of Bombay. In connection with the "Gazetteer" work Government have done him the honour to acknowledge his services with thanks and to order the publication of his contributions in a separate form.

THE case mentioned in our columns on the 8th instant has, we are glad to hear, resulted in the honourable acquittal of Mr. W. H. Ballard, the late Superintendent of the Nassau Tea Company, by the District Court of Dharamsalla. This acquittal has given entire satisfaction to the planters of the Punjab who, one and all, are in full sympathy with Mr. Ballard. The case was one which excited a deal of interest in the Planters' Association, and also one in which there were issues closely concerning their interests.

THE traffic receipts of the South Indian Railway for 9 days ending 9th January were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 92,442, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,09,741, making altogether Rs. 2,02,183, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 194. During the corresponding 11 days in 1896 the receipts were Rs. 271,191, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 26.

AN application has been made to Government for permission to run motor-cars on the Kalka-Simla Road. It is said that by this means of locomotion the journey from Kalka to Simla could be accomplished in about five hours.

Sir G. H. CHUBB presided, on Jan. 13, at a meeting of the subscribers to the Wesleyan Methodist Fund for Soldiers and Sailors' Homes, and explained a scheme for the raising of ten thousand pounds for the extension of these homes as a memorial of the Queen's long reign. A letter was read from Lord Wolseley expressing a hope that the grand and noble end aimed at might be accomplished.—Major-Gen-Lord-Methuen and Lord Chelmsford addressed the meeting, and a resolution was passed in favour of carrying out the project.

SENOR CANOVAS is evidently attempting to bring about peace before the opening of the Cortes. The Premier's friends say he does not wish to summon them while the war lasts. One million dollars in specie and military stores were shipped, on Jan. 13, from Cadiz for Cuba.

ACCORDING to a Washington telegram published by the *World*, Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, and Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, are negotiating with regard to further concessions on the part of Spain of reforms in Cuba.

AN Italian subject in the Ottoman service having been exiled to Trebizond, Signor Pansa, King Humbert's Ambassador at Constantinople, made strong representations to the Sultan demanding his countryman's release, and threatening to send the Italian gun-boat to Trebizond to bring him back. Upon the Sultan replying that the man should be given up, the Ambassador requested his signature to an agreement to that effect.

SIR ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, on Jan. 11, had a private interview of two hours' duration with the Sultan, who "expressed the most friendly sentiments towards England and the English people," explained the reforms carried out in Asia Minor, and conferred upon his guest the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidieh.

THE young Turkey party has circulated placards throughout Philippopolis, calling upon the Mussulman population to take up arms. "Our duty," it is declared, "is to kill, to burn to ashes, and to ruin everything connected with the Palace of Yildiz Kiosk.

COL. MAZHAR BEY has been acquitted at Marash of the charge of murdering Father Salvatore, but the Sultan has ordered a new trial, which it is proposed to hold in Aleppo subject to Mazhar Bey's immediate imprisonment, the presence of the French Dragoman at the trial, and, if necessary, an eventual transfer to Constantinople.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PROCLAMATION BY CRETAN INSURGENTS.

ENTIRE GREEK FLEET UNDER ORDERS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Latest advices from Crete state that the insurgents have issued a Proclamation declaring a Union with Greece.

The entire Greek fleet has been ordered to be ready for sea.

The *Times'* correspondent states that Canea is now deserted by the Christians, and occupied solely by Mussulmans.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN LAID UP WITH GOUT.

Mr. Chamberlain is confined to his bed with an attack of gout.

LECTURE BY DR. NANSEN IN THE ALBERT HALL.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic Explorer, gave a lecture at the Albert Hall, last night, to an audience numbering ten thousand.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presented the distinguished traveller with the special gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

THE S. S. YARRA QUARANTINED.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer Yarra, which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo, has arrived at Marseilles, but is not allowed to communicate with the shore.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

M. HANOTAUX ON FRENCH RIGHTS.

PARIS, Feb. 8.

In the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, M. Hanotaux, referring to the statement made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the Commons, said the policy of France was best defined by the French and Russian protest, and that it was not desirable to enter into a Parliamentary controversy on the subject.

It was, he said, important at the present delicate juncture that nothing should imperil the concert of the Powers which France was doing her utmost to maintain; nevertheless, France would never suffer a violation of her rights, which were founded upon International Treaties and Pledges.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GOA.

LISBON, Feb 8.

The Portuguese Government have appointed Captain Castilho Governor of Goa.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The following is the list of business to be brought forward before the Council meeting on Thursday:—

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to Amend the Negotiable Instruments Act 1887; also to move that the Bill to Consolidate and Extend the General Clauses of Acts 1868 and 1884 be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir James Westland, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Anunda Charlu, Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon. Mr. Sayani, Sir Henry Prinsep, and the mover, with instructions to report within one month; and also to move for leave to introduce the Bill to repeal certain Obsolete Enactments and amend and facilitate the citation of certain other Enactments and to introduce the Bill.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN CALCUTTA.

The District Magistrate of Hooghly has concelled the previous order, and directed the Railway police at Hooghly to take suspected railway passengers coming from Bombay to the segregation camp at Chinsurah.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The subscriptions to the Famine Fund up to this evening amount to Rs. 10,35,885.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb, 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Feb, 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana arrived here this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Persepolis left Bushire for Bombay, and she is expected here on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 4 a.m.

SUEZ, Feb. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneile, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Feb. 9.

Mail steamer Oceana from Australia and Malta from Calcutta arrived.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	29¾

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England

AN APPEAL: WANTED VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Two or three heroic Englishwomen—Sisters of Mercy—are struggling, under great difficulties, to nurse some hundred and twenty-five plague patients at the Arthur Road Hospital, and it is sad to see how over-wrought and anxious these ladies are! Two faithful ayahs and half-a-dozen discontented, weary, and semi-mutinous ward-boys constitute the assistant nursing staff! The greatest difficulty is being experienced in getting extra assistance. Are there no volunteers to come forward to offer help at such a juncture? I venture, through your columns, to appeal to the community to aid these English sisters in their mission of mercy.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 9. J. P.

It is reported from Constantinople that a proposal will shortly be made on the part of Russia and France for a loan to the Porte of £4,000,000, guaranteed by the six Great Powers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The harvest in the Argentine Republic is not so good as was expected. Depression has prevailed for some days past in Argentine Government and Railway issues on various unfavourable rumours respecting the harvest and the damage done by locusts. A Consular report on the trade and agriculture of the Argentine Republic just issued comes very *apropos*. The raport deals chiefly with 1895, but reference is made to the present condition of the crops. Notwithstanding a continuance of low prices—now apparently passing away—and the unfortunate spoiling of two very promising crops (1894 and 1895), with resulting distress among the poorer and more improvident class of colonists of the province of Santa Fe, there has been no real discouragement of wheat growing in the Argenine Republic. The centre of wheat growing is moving southwards, partly because locusts have become almost established in the north of Santa Fe, but also because better lands for general farming are now obtainable in the west of Buenos Ayres. Comparative disaster fell on the crop of 1895, by reason of untimely frost in the north, but in the south there was a splendid crop, and so it will be always now that the wheat area is widespread, and with a home consumption of about 3,000,000 quarters it is safe to calculate an average export of 5,000,000 quarters (say from 3,000,000 quarters to 8,000,000 quarters). Locusts have appeared in unprecedented quantities this year, and they have come farther south at a very early date, apparently passing over the centre districts without doing much damage; wheat will therefore probably escape injury; but there is great fear of damage to the new maize.

The reduction of a half per cent. in the official minimum of the Bank of England rarely does much but unsettle the market, and consequently there is no great rejoicing in the fact that the rate has been reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. It is just three months since the rate was advanced to 4 per cent. The movement, however, has enabled the joint stock banks to lower their deposit rates by ½ per cent., namely to 2 per cent., while the discount houses have brought down their allowances for money on deposit to 2 and 2¼ per cent. respectively for money at call and notice. It is, perhaps, as well that the directors should at the moment work cautiously, owing to the weakness of the foreign exchanges, but in the absence of any unfavourable developments it appears more than probable that a further reduction to 3 per cent. will have to be made in the near future. The collection of the revenue, however, will continue to absorb the market's supply of cash until the end of the financial year, and the tendency of rates in the open market must soon begin to harden.

On the face of the Bank return there is no reason why the rate should not have been reduced straight away to 3 per cent. Thanks mainly to the large return of notes and coin from internal circulation the total reserve has been raised by over a million, and now stands at 27½ millions. It may be interesting to point out that at the time the Bank rate was raised to 4 per cent. the reserve stood at 26 millions, but then, of course, there was a large export of gold to the United States going on. The revenue collections have taken nearly a million and a half off the market during the week, but the other deposits, owing to the inflow of currency from the country, have only fallen to the extent of a million. Perhaps the most interesting feature in the return is the small increase in the other securities in place of an anticipated decrease of about a million. Various reasons are assigned for this, but the most feasible explantion seems to be that the bank has probably advanced money to the Indian Government.

Reports from Italy give a very unfavourable account of the position of the textile industries there. The difficulties of producers are said to have increased to such an extent that a veritabe crisis seems to be impending. A number of mills in the province of Bergamo, it is stated, have been closed for some weeks, partly in consequence of increased taxation and partly owing to the special embarrassments of the cotton industry. The rapid development of this industry in recent years, under the stimulus of Protection, has resulted in "over-production" to such an extent that the present experiences of spinners and manufacturers are described as very bitter. In the province of Como also, numerous silk as well as cotton spinning and weaving mills have been closed since the beginning of the new year, and a similar suspension of production has now been announced from the important industrial districts of Lecco. It is well known that in Northern Italy, and in Lombardy in particular, the Italian textile industries are chiefly carried on, the silk industry have had its headquarters there for centuries, while wool and cotton spinning and weaving have been greatly developed there during the past decade. The cotton industry in particular, it is pointed out, has not only driven foreign cotton goods out of the Italian home markets, but has even competed with some success in foreign markets. It must, however, be very difficult for the Italian cotton industry to obtain a permanent hold of forneign markets, as in comparison with the older cotton industries of other countries, it is deficient in accumulated capital, technical completeness, and industrial organisation. It is also handicapped by a duty on raw cotton. The principal if not the only enduring market for Italian cotton fabrics must be Italy itself, and, apparently, the supply has now overtaken the limits of the home demand. At a recent meeting of the Italian Cotton Manufacturers' Association it was stated that derable consistocks of goods produced, not merely last year, but as far back as 1895, are still unsold. A resolution was adopted by the meeting in favour of a memorial to the Government urging the legislative prohibition of night labour as a remedial measure. Meanwhile, a contraction of credit by the banks of issue has been brought about by the new banking laws, and this, it is hinted, may also have the effec of diminishing the production. The closing of silk mills is said to be mainly due to increased special taxation. The practical loss of the French market in consequence of the tariff enactments of the two countries in recent years is likewise referred to as having very adversely affected the prosperity of the Italian silk industry.

The construction of new railways in the United States last year, was on a comparatively small scale, and it is interesting to observe that the extensions were chiefly in the Southern and South-western States. The largest mileage was laid in California, 186 miles on eight lines, followed by Louisiana with 154 miles on five lines, Michigan with 146 miles on eleven lines, Georgia 97 miles on fourteen lines, Pennsylvania 90 miles on fifteen lines, Florida 79 miles on seven lines. In eleven States and territories no track was laid, these being:—New Hampshire, Nebraska, Nevada, Massachusetts, South Dakota, Idaho, Rhode Island, Wyoming, New Mexico, Connecticut, and Arizona. "The drift of railway building (in the United States)," the New Orleans "Picayune" remarks, "will be in the South after this. Here the greatest development will be made, and a revival of business will be signalised by a notable railway expansion southward. Even the figures of 1896 show that the South has already begun to lead in such construction, about 550 miles having been added in eleven of the States commonly called Southern. The central Northern States, however, obtained an addition of nearly 400 miles to their already great mileage, and the South-western and Pacific coast country fared as well as the history of railway investments there would seem to warrant just at present."

An exception to the general depression of industry in the United States last year would apper to have been the locomotive-building branch of the engineering industry. It appears that the total number of locomotives turned out of the American shops last year exceeded the total for 1895 by 74, and the total for 1894 by 480. The total for last year was 1,175. The increase of activity in this branch, however, was almost exclusively confined to two engineering companies, one of which built 800 of the total number of railway engines constructed. Other companies recorded a considerable decrease in the number built in their respective works last year, so that the works generally were by no means fully employed. The increase seems to have been due to orders for export; indeed the foreign demand for American locomotives seems to be steadily increasing. Two years ago the number built in the United States for export was only 80, while last year it was 309. According to the returns of the American Bureau of Statistic, during the ten months ending October 31 last 279 locomotives, valued at $2,665,000 (an average of about £2,000 each), were shipped from American ports, as against 156 shipped during the corresponding period in 1895. Amongst foreign orders for locomotive now in hand in the United States is one for 31 for Japan, to be built in the Rogers and Baldwin works. Though, in consequence mainly of such foreign orders, the industry has recovered somewhat from the extreme depression experienced in 1894, it was, even last year, far from being as active as in earlier years.

The Court of Appeal has given judgment in a case of considerable importance to the Manchester Ship Canal Company. Messrs. Fairclough, who are millers at Warrington, obtained some time ago, by consent, a perpetual injunction to restrain the Ship Canal Company from abstracting more than 10,000,000 cubic feet of water per day from the Mersey. At a later period they alleged that this injunction had been disregarded, with the result that there had not been a sufficient flow past Howley Quay to work their mills, and Mr. Justice Kekewich granted them a sequestration order. It was against this order that the company now appealed. The Lord Chief Justice, in an elaborate judgment, said that the court found that the company had not abstracted more than the authorised quantity of water. They were satisfied that the minimum dry-weather flow was now considerably less than it was formerly, but they declined to accept the plaintiffs' theory that there was leakage in the Canal to the extent of a respectable river. They were satisfied that the straightening, canalising, and shortening of the natural river and the removal of the natural impediments had, by causing its more rapid flow, increased at once the extremes of flood and the extremes of drought. The remedy of the plaintiffs was a claim for compensation under the Lands Clauses Act. The Ship Canal Company's appeal was allowed, with costs.

The report of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, for the half-year ended Sept. 30, states that the revenue amounted to 435,465*l*., from which are deducted 102,376*l*. for the ordinary expenses and 22,121*l*. for expenditure relating to repairs and renewals of cables, &c. After providing for depreciation of spare cable, &c., there remains a balance, added to the amount brought forward, of 306,892*l*. Two interim dividends of 2*s*. 6*d*. per share each on the ordinary shares have been paid, and after carrying 10,000*l*. to the reserve fund for maintenance ships, 75,000*l*. to the general reserve fund, 20,000*l*. to the fire insurance fund, and 10,000*l*. to the land and buildings depreciation fund, there remains a balance of 41,966*l*., which is carried forward to the next account.

The following particulars are taken from the annual Indian circular issued by Messrs. R. W. Carter and Co.:—The total shipments of specie from Gravesend by the P. and O. steamers to the East during the year 1896 were 9,785,591*l*., of which 3,472,936*l*. was in gold and the remainder in silver, against a total of 7,556,291*l*. in 1895, showing an increase of 2,229,300*l*. From the Mediterranean ports the exports were 49,538*l*. (49,308*l*. in gold and 230*l*. in silver). The total amount of telgraphic transfers and drafts sold by the Government of India was 27,11,83,152 rs., realising 16,111,928*l*., a decrease of 5,67,77,987 rs. as compared with the previous year, and of 2,072,472*l*. in the sterling amount. During the year the highest price of Rupee Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan on 1854-55 was 66 1-8 in February, and the lowest 59⅞ in October.

With reference to the positive announcement that the restoration of the United States reciprocity treaties is part of the M'Kinley programme, a New York paper remarks that such a project disregards the fact that changed times command changed policies. It also forgets that the very corner-stone of the reciprocity treaties was free sugar. Without it the first treaties—those with Brazil and Spain (or Cuba)—would never have been written, and but for these the others would not have followed. But it is now agreed on all hands that the new tariff bill is to tax sugar. The only question is how much, and this a matter for nice adjustment between the Sugar Trust, the Louisiana cane-growers, and the makers, or would-be makers, of beet sugar all over the country. With sugar taxed, what is there left to base reciprocity upon? Free hides, someone may say. But hides may not continue free, in the first place, and, in the second, they had no coercive power in the hands of President Harrison. He threatened to tax Argentine hides if no reciprocity treaty was forthcoming, but thought better of it; and the tax he actually laid on Venezuelan hides had no result except to restrict the supply for the American market. Free sugar is, in short, absolutely essential to reciprocity.

HOLKAR COLLEGE, INDORE.

A correspondent writes:—The Holkar College Athletic Sports were held, on Saturday, on the College grounds. The State Band played a selection of music during the afternoon, and a number of ladies and gentlemen were present. At the close of the proceedings Mrs. Barr kindly distributed the prizes for the several events as under:—

One Mile Race.

M. H. Kherawala	1
K. C. Kunta	2

Throwing the Cricket Ball.

K. G. Reshimwale	1
G. M. Bijur	2

Hundred Yards Race.

A. B. Duke	1
S. V. Kulkerni	2

High Jump.

A. B. Duke	1
C. M. Tembe	2
N. K. Prabhune	

Quarter Mile Race.

M. H. Kherawala	1
S. V. Kulkerni	2

The Balmacund cricket medals, to be held for a year by the most successful bowler and batsman of the season, were also awarded, and fell to T. N. Gokul and A. B. Duke respectively, the latter's average of 54·8 runs per innings being specially good.

According to a contemporary's article on the centenary of the silk hat, its first appearance in London created no small sensation—"Several women fainted at the unusual sight, while children screamed, dogs yelped, and a young son of Cordiwiner Thomas, who was returning from a chandler's shop, was thrown down by the crowd which had collected, and had his right arm brokan." Mr. John Hetherington, haberdasher, was the hero of the occasion: and the "Times" appears to have enjoyed unusual journalistic foresight, for it is said to have predicted next day that the fearsome headgear was "one which is bound sooner or later to stamp its character upon the whole community." This seems a clear prophecy of the uprising of Kipling's "Hat-narked caste" which rules the empire to-day.

Several proposals were made by the vestry of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Jan. 11, in relation to the celebration of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign. A joint committee representative of the Commons Preservation Society, the Kyrle Society, the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, and the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty has issued an address to local authorities suggesting, as a permanent commemoration, the preservation and acquisition of open spaces and of places of historic interest or natural beauty.

The Prince of Wales having been appealed to for guidance as to the selection of the most fitting scheme by which the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign may be celebrated, His Royal Highness states that, while Her Majesty still refrains from expressing an opinion, she will appreciate any undertaking which may be the outcome of the wish of the people.

HONOURING A SECRETARIAT OFFICER.

The grateful ovation accorded to Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., last Saturday, by the members of her Majesty's Custom House and the numerous Custom's dalals and others connected with that department, on his relinquishing charge of his duties there, to enter upon the higher sphere of work in the Secretariat, was a striking example of how a high-minded and sympathetic English officer can win the love and respect of those over whom he is placed. Mr. Jackson's readiness to give a patient hearing to all grievances and complaints, whether real or imaginary, his never flagging sympathy for and help, to all high and low, in the ranks of the Custom service; his honest devotion to his duties had so endeared him to all who came in contact with him during the five years' tenure of his office, that the large room where the event took place was very crowded. Mr. Sadanand T. Bhandare addressed Mr. Jackson on behalf of those present. He said they were met to say good-bye to a worthy head of the department. The gathering, therefore, partook of the character of a personal greeting, but there was a broader haspect of the matter which ought not to be lost sight of. As native subordinates they appreciated the work of their English superiors when they brought to that work not only intellectual capacity but genuine sympathy. The success and smooth working of the administration depended more on the happy combination of business qualities and Mr. Jackson possessed them in an eminent degree. Mr. Jackson said that he was much obliged to Mr. Bhandare and the other friends on whose behalf he had expressed such kindly sentiments towards him. He had always found them ready to co-operate with him in the discharge of their common duty to Government, and he trusted they would render the same willing assistance to his successors. The Collector, Dr. John Pollen, gave vent to his regret at losing the valuable co-operation of a trusted assistant, so gifted as Mr. Jackson. He said Mr. Jackson reminded him of the career, now long over, of a distinguished member of his noble service, who, while occupying a high place in the Secretariat, was never known to have uttered an angry word to any of his subordinates. It once so happened that a despatch urgently required by the Secretary of State was ready for transmission by the mail steamer, which was to weigh anchor at an early hour next morning. Its despatch was entrusted to a Native officer. Imagine his indignant despair when he was told that somehow or other the postage of the papers had been forgotten. The Native officer sure of dismissal on the spot went to the august presence trembling with fear. All the anger, however, the great man gave vent to was the expression of his disappointment in the three monosyllables, tut! tut! tut! The Collector said that he was not sure that under similar circumstances Mr. Jackson would even express his censure by that sibilant.

On Sunday, Mr. Jackson was entertained at an evening party by Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir at his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road. The compound and house were tastefully illuminated, and a string band was in attendance. Though on account of the plague Bombay is half empty, many ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation. Amongst those present were: Dr. John Pollen, Mr. J. Nugent, I.C.S., Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mrs. and Miss Merbai M. Murzban, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. F. Taleyarkhan, Mrs. and Miss Sorabji Jehangir, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Jehangir D. Mugasett, Mr. and Mrs. Jamsetji N. Mody, Mr. and Mrs. Almon, Mr. W. E. Young, Mr., Mrs. and Miss N. Patrick, Dr. Bomanjee, Mr. Hirjibhoy Allbless, and Khan Saheb Fazlullah. Some really good music was given by a Parsee and a European lady, and the party after partaking of refreshments broke up at 11-30 p.m.

A FABLE FROM ÆSOP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have lately found an unpublished fable of the lamented Æsop which I send you for publication free of charge:—

There was once a tortoise that contracted with a colony of ants to transport them to and from their work in a neighbouring field at the rate of twelve yards an hour. But the internal organisation of the reptile was such that, after compassing two feet at the contract pace of twelve yards, he would then find it necessary to stop and snort, and with much delay and difficulty accumulate sufficient steam for the next stage. Then the ants, being of an active temperament, and sensible withal of the value of time, would sit on the head of the tortoise and sting him heartily, but his shell was so thick that he heeded not their correction: and some would shove behind, but these spent much labour in vain, for the beast was gross, and heavily laden with a sense of his own importance: so that in the end they all got down and walked, and the tortoise remained where he was, a monument of incapacity, and a laughing stock on the face of the earth.

Moral.—The tortoise goeth as he listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell when he cometh, nor at what hour he will depart. So is the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—Yours, &c.,

Mhow, Feb. 7. SISTE VIATOR.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury.

THE GORUPDEO MURDER CASE RETRIED.

Moolchand, *alias* Mooljee, *alias* Manohar Kanai, was charged with having on the 17th November last, in the upper room of a chawl at Gorupdeo, committed the murder of Parvatti, his kept mistress, by cutting her throat with a knife from ear to ear. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Kirkpatrick conducted the defence. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY:—

Mr. A. Abercrombie, foreman.

Mr. P. R. Wilson.	Mr. Vasanji Purshottam.
Mr. T. J. Ward.	Mr. C. L. Weber.
Mr. B. F. Patel.	Mr. H. F. Wagstaff.
Mr. J. Bocarro.	Mr. Pheroze C. Setna.

The evidence for the prosecution having concluded, Mr. Lang summed up the salient points which tended to establish the prisoner's guilt. Mr. Kirkpatrick then addressed the jury at considerable length on behalf of the prisoner, laying bare with much ingenuity the weak points in the case for the Crown and closed his address at 5-45 p.m.

His lordship enquired of the jury whether they would like to sit till a late hour that day or prefer to sit for an hour or two to-morrow (Wednesday.)

The foreman, Mr. Abercrombie, having consulted his colleagues, intimated that they would prefer to adjourn till to-morrow.

The court adjourned about 6 p.m. till 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain H. Newcome Waymouth, I. S. C. Military Accounts Department, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Government of India.

Captain R. M. Betham, 8th Bombay Infantry, has been granted privilege leave from 22nd February 1897, to 22nd April, 1897.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 9th February, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	4	0 p.m.	6	1
Teheran	9	2	34 p.m.	—	20
Suez	9	3	p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 9th February, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	29	..	3
" Karachi	—	16	..	3
" Madras	—	37	...	1

Baron Calico, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Constantinople, in his capacity as doyen of the Diplomatic Body, on Monday presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the final scheme for the reorganisation of the Cretan gendarmerie, urging its immediate adoption.

THE FRENCH PROHIBITION OF SEABORNE TRAFFIC.

The action of the French authorities in forbidding the landing of either goods or passengers for Bombay and Karachi continues to be eagerly discussed in commercial circles here. There is a consensus of opinion that the measure was entirely unnecessary and that the imposition of quarantine, or the subjecting of passengers before landing to medical inspection would have quite met the needs of the case. It is pointed out that according to the most competent expert testimony the time of incubation of disease is not more than ten or twelve days—a period quite long enough to ensure the discovery of any case if one occurred on the high seas en route from Bombay to Marseilles, Havre, Dunkirk, or Rouen. Little more than three weeks ago a decree was issued imposing certain regulations for the prevention of the advent of bubonic plague by prohibiting the shipment of rags and animal products. It was understood that this measure was adopted on the recommendation of sanitary experts as meeting the requirements of the situation. This view is confirmed by the fact that no less an authority than Dr. Proust stated in a lecture at the Academy of Moral Sciences in Paris at the time that these regulations would sufficiently protect France, rags from Bombay being the chief source of danger. Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, also took the same view, and deprecated any alarm in France. This eminent scientist even stated that there "is scarcely a chance for the plague to invade Central or Northern Europe." As this expert opinion was acted upon by the Republican Government up to the time that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made his statement in the House of Commons regarding French and British interests in Egypt, it is freely said in business circles here that the irritation caused by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech was the predominating factor in bringing about this sudden change of front. It is pointed out that there is far more likelihood of people on board of Bombay vessels becoming ill in the foul and tideless waters of the port of Brindisi into which the sewage of the town flows than in those of this harbour. "Let the French set their own house in order," remarked one business man, "before putting a stop to trade from a port where every needful precaution is taken to prevent the spread of infection."

A hope is expressed that the results will soon be made known of the orders Government have given for an expert analysis of the staple articles of export from Bombay with a view of seeing how far it is possible for them to become the media of plague infection. It is fully expected that the immunity of bajri that has been proved by Mr. Hankin will apply to most of the staple products. It is hoped that when this has been done, the Government of India will enter a very vigorous protest against the decision taken of the French Cabinet. The extent of the trade of with France from here affected by that decision may be judged from the following figures of its total value for the last five years:—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1891-92	69,03,157	7,16,57,123
1892-93	63,61,720	[illegible],027
1893-94	[illegible]	5,64,71,662
1894-95	50,31,533	4,22,70,594
1895-96	57,98,155	4,62,79,661

The improvement in exports last year was chiefly due to larger shipments of raw cotton and wheat, but now that the wheat of Northern India is shipped from Karachi, Bombay is never likely to recover its old position in the wheat trade. France is one of the largest customers for oil-seeds, but 1895-96 showed a serious falling off under this head owing to short crops of linseed, rapeseed and groundnuts, and there has been a further decline this year on account of the famine. The exports for the whole of India last year were valued at eight crores and sixty-seven lakhs, the principal commodities being:—

	Rs.
Seeds	4,02,61,850
Cotton	1,29,38,080
Coffee	74,78,700
Indigo	65,29,120
Jute	47,38,864
Silk, raw	37,34,340
Hides and Skins	33,26,120
Wheat	22,59,890

In some quarters it was expected that the French steamship lines would escape the inconvenience attaching to the exclusion, but this view can only have been held by people unacquainted with the most elementary considerations of foreign diplomacy. The Bombay Agent of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes late on Monday night received a telegram from his head office at Marseilles that the s.s. Yarra, which sailed on the 23rd ult. from Bombay, has been put in quarantine on her arrival there. The vessel reached Marseilles at 8 a.m. on Monday. The company has, therefore, cancelled the departure from Bombay of the s. s. Sydney advertised to leave on the 19th instant. It is understood that the s. s. Ernest Simons, on arrival here from Marseilles, will have no communication with the shore, but after landing passengers and cargo will, as speedily as possible, proceed to Colombo en route for China and Japan. Last year there was a notable increase in the total tonnage of French vessels trading with India, this being due to the new service of the Messageries Maritimes calling at Bombay. In 1894-95 eighty-nine French vessels traded with India, their tonnage being 81,482. In 1895-96, there were 132 vessels with a tonnage of 162,488. During the eight months, April 1st to November 31st of last year, 65 French vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 142,513 were cleared from Indian ports. If the order of the Republican Cabinet remains in force, the death blow will be given to French shipping interests in India.

The arrangements is regard to the P. & O. service will have to undergo considerable modification is consequence of the attitude suddenly taken by the French authorities. All steamers will now go to Brindisi instead of Marseilles, and they will then proceed to London, without making the usual call at Plymouth. The Caledonia, which was not allowed to land her passengers at Marseilles, will proceed to Brindisi, and after taking the mails and passengers will come on to Bombay, bringing back the cargo refused at the French port, consisting of 1,500 tons of oil-seeds and 200 tons of coir and gum. The passengers and goods ex-Caledonia will be sent round to London by the Clyde. The programme of departures from Bombay will be altered. On Saturday week the Shannon will be substituted for the India, which was originally entered for that week. If the India had to run through to London she would not be available for the two voyages which the P. and O. Company have arranged for her to take in the forthcoming busy season, hence this change in the arrangements.

There is absolutely no foundation for the allegation that the death of a postal sorter occurred on board the Caledonia from plague. We have ascertained the facts to be these. The clerk in question, whose name was Shah Mahomed, was duly examined here and passed by Dr. McCartie prior to the vessel sailing on Jan. 23rd. The care with which this scrutiny of the people on board was conducted may be judged from the fact that five men of the Native crew were not allowed to proceed by the Caledonia because they were found to be feverish. Dr. McCartie said that although they had not any symptoms of plague it would be best to be on the safe side, and this was accordingly done. But the men have since been working on other vessels, and are quite well. The postal sorter, Shah Mahomed, died of pneumonia on the morning of the day on which the Caledonia reached Aden. The ship's doctor certified the cause of death, but in view of the prevailing uneasiness he deemed it advisable not to allow the body to be disposed of until it had been seen by the medical authorities at Aden. Accordingly a *post mortem* examination was held by the Port Medical Officer of Aden, and he concurred without any reservation in the view of the ship's doctor that the death was due not to plague, but to pneumonia. This would have been conclusive enough for the Continental authorities, but for the persistence with which it has been stated in certain quarters that all cases of pneumonia occurring in Bombay must be attributed to plague. There is no warrant for such an allegation, but it has been freely used for controversial purposes. The inconvenience of such assumptions is now being brought home to all business men of the city and others interested in its welfare.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
	Upper Colaba	1	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	2
	Fort, Southern	2	0
	Fort, Northern	3	3
	Esplanade	1	0
B	Mandvi	0	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	4	2
	Dongri	2	2
C	Market	4	1
	Dhobi Talao	4	9
	Fanaswadi	2	2
	Bhuleshwar	0	1
	Khara Talao	4	0
	Khumbarwada	5	3
D	Khetwadi	10	4
	Girgaum	1	3
	Chaupati	2	0
	Walkeshwar	3	3
	Mahalakshmi	8	6
E	Mazagon	24	11
	Taiwadi	1	3
	Second Nagpada	0	1
	Kamathipura	5	10
	Tardeo	0	3
	Byculla	23	5
	First Nagpada	5	0
F	Parel	2	11
	Sewri	8	3
	Sion	8	7
G	Mahim	11	5
	Worli	11	3
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	2
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	14
	St. George's Hospital	0	1
	House of Correction	0	3
	Total	155	124

The total mortality from all causes was 283.

Eight more huts, situated at Malabar Hill and Mahaluxmi, which had been condemned by the Health Officer, were burnt down yesterday morning.

Nearly two thousand and three hundred people left Bombay yesterday morning by Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s and other coasting vessels.

Two more policemen doing duty in the B and C Divisions died of fever on Monday, and one was attacked.

Assistant Surgeon Rustomji J. Kapadia, who was on general duty in Bombay at Bai Motlibai Obstetric Hospital, and who is now on special duty with the Bombay Municipality, has been thrice inoculated by Mr. Haffkine's lymph. First he was inoculated on at the the 3rd inst, J. J. Hospital, and he says he felt something like an acute stretching pain which only lasted for two minutes. He suffered from fever for three days, but the temperature never went higher than 102·8. He was again inoculated on the 6th instant, when the highest temperature was 102·6, and yesterday he had no fever after inoculation.

QUARANTINE AT GIBRALTAR.

The following notification was issued from the General Department last evening:—The following telegram from the Secretary of State for India is published for information: "Gibraltar.—Vessels arriving from India not given pratique. Passengers or goods not to be landed. Mails specie landed in quarantine. Coals provisions supplied in quarantine."

THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

Things came to a crisis yesterday morning at the Arthur Road Hospital. The eight ward-boys all struck and left the premises. Dr. Pollen, Collector of Bombay, came up at the time, and was informed by Dr. Chowksey that they refused to return to duty. Dr. Pollen spoke to them, and having praised them for their good service for several months, pointed out that Providence had been kind to them as none of them, had suffered in health, and advised them not to spoil their record but to return to their duties. They complained that they had been overworked, having been obliged to work day and night under the most depressing circumstances. Dr. Pollen promised them due recognition of their services. The ward-boys thereupon somewhat reluctantly returned to their usual duties. During the day, the Municipal Commissioner dicided to recompense these hard-worked and long suffering hospital attendants by a substantial increase of pay. The two Sisters who have with an admirable self-devotion to help in the nursing of the patients, numbering over a hundred, nearly all in the worst stage of the dire disease, are doing their self-imposed duty in the bravest spirit. The task is far beyond the strength of any two women, and they must inevitably break down if they be not reinforced. It has been found impossible to add to the wholly insufficient number of ward-boys. An excellent example of volunteer work has been given by Mr. Richardson a, Doctor of Science, who attends at the hospital four hours a day, and helps in the work of nursing and attending the sick.

BURNING HUTS AND A SHED.

Three large cadjan huts were burned down yesterday on Pedder Road, as well as a four-roomed tiled shed near the Mahaluxmi Temple. In this latter building four cases of bubonic fever had occurred, three cases in one room and one in the room adjoining. A Fire Engine was at hand to prevent the accidental spreading of the fire. The close proximity of good and valuable houses often prevents the burning of huts in which plague cases occur.

THE SAHEBS' SERVANTS' HOSPITAL.

We are requested to state that the wards of the Sahebs' Servants' Plague Hospital have been occupied continuously from the moment they were built up till last Tuesday night, when they were left empty. The Committee at once took the opportunity to have the whole place white-washed, and the attendants were employed on this work all Saturday morning. In the middle of the day, there being no patients, the ward-boys not unnaturally lay down in their quarters and went to sleep, while the Parsee Hospital Assistant went to the bazaar to make some purchases for the hospital. One Maratha attendant was left a guard in case any patient should arrive. When the leading barrister referred to in our last issue came he saw only this man, and as he did not tell him to call anyone, and brought no patient with him, no further notice was taken of the saheb. If a patient is sent to the hospital with a chit from his saheb the attendants know what to do. As a European nurse (Mrs. Nesbitt) is now living at the hospital, there will henceforth always be a responsible person present to answer all questions, and both the nurse and hospital assistant have complete instructions how to treat a case till the doctor arrives. There are four patients admitted since last Monday.

DEATHS IN THE BYCULLA PRISON.

Three more convicts, named Babaji Sambhoo, Abdul Karrim Goolam Hoosein, and Mahomed Hoosein, aged twenty-eight, thirty-eight, and thirty years, respectively, died in the Byculla Prison, on Monday, from bubonic fever. Babji Sambhoo was admitted into the jail on the 7th September last, under sentence of fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment awarded to him by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for fraudulent misappropriation of money, under section 48 of the Post Office Act. On the 5th instant, he was admitted into the jail isolation shed suffering from fever, the temperature being 106°. On the following day symptoms of the bubonic plague developed, and he grew worse and died at a quarter to six on Monday evening. The second prisoner, Abdul Karrim, had been undergoing two years' rigorous imprisonment awarded him by Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 8th December last, for house-breaking and theft. He was admitted into the Jail isolation shed on the 1st instant suffering from fever, which shortly afterwards was accompanied by symptoms of pneumonia and resulted in death on Monday morning. The third victim was sentenced by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for cheating on the 27th February last, and was admitted into the Jail on the same day. Deceased was admitted into the Jail isolation shed on the 4th instant suffering from the malady, and he died on Monday afternoon. At the inquest held on the bodies of the above three convicts, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the prison, the jury brought in verdicts of deaths from bubonic fever.

The total number of cases in the House of Correction to date has been 32. Of these 15 have died, 9 are convalescent, and 8 are under treatment, of whom 5 are doing well and likely to recover. Professor Haffkine visits the jail daily to see how the inoculated patients are progressing.

THE LATE MUNICIPAL ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Peroshah Rustomji Bulsara, the late Assistant Assessor, Bombay Municipality, which event, according to a telegram received by his brother in Bombay, took place, yesterday morning, at his native place, Bulsar. Having been born on the 6th September 1842, Mr. Peroshah was at the time of his death a little over fifty-four years of age, his services in the Municipality extending over a period of thirty-two years. In the middle of last month he lost his wife at Surat, and he did not survive that sad bereavement even for a month. He attended office up to the 4th instant, when he went to Bulsar on leave. He was then quite healthy and vigorous, and his death, which occurred after an illness of three days, is ascribed to bubonic fever. He matriculated, and was educated in the Elphinstone, College, where he held scholarships. He entered the Municipal service on the 30th June, 1864, and by dint of perseverance and energy he was promoted to the post of Assistant Assessor on the 15th January, 1886, which post he held up to the time of his death. He acted several times as Revenue and Refund Adit Officer, and also lately acted as Assessor and Collector to the Bombay Municipality to the entire satisfaction of the Municipal Commissioner. Throughout his career he discharged his duties faithfully. Out of respect to his memory the offices of the Assessment Department were closed yesterday.

THE SITUATION UP-COUNTRY.

A Correspondent at Bhownuggur states that Mooljee Gadda, a well-known tailor, about 25 years of age, died there of the plague. He used to take contracts for supplying dresses to the Railway establishments at Bhownaggur, Gondal, Junagadh, Porebunder, etc., He had never been to Bombay, but caught the disease in Bhownuggur itself.

A Correspondent at Tarapore writes that the apprehensions of the pestilence breaking out in Chichan, Tarapore, have been realised. Six deaths have occurred from the plague at Chichan, of which two cases were imported from Bombay. There has since been a lull in the outbreak, and no new cases have occurred.

THE MOOLLA FEROZE MADRESSA.

This Madressa, which had been educating in Bombay the sons of Parsee priests in a critical knowledge of their religion, has remained closed sinc. the December vacation. Owing to the illness of its gifted teacher, Mr. Cowssjee Eduljee Kanga, it has been arranged to transfer the institution to Nowsaree during the prevalence of the plague in Bombay. It was opened there on Sunday last.

RELIEF FOR PARSEES.

The subscription to the Parsee Punchayet Fund for providing suitable accommodation for the healthy occupants of infected houses among Parsees amount up to date to Rs. 7,053. The total subscriptions up to date to the fund for affording relief to poor Parsees during the prevailing scarcity amount to Rs. 18,802-14-7.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF SANTA CRUZ.

The permanent residents of Bombay having migrated to Santa Cruz in large numbers during the prevalence of the plague, they were seriously apprehensive of the failure of the water-supply for which they are solely dependent upon the existing wells. They preferred an application, in their emergency, to the Bandora Muncipality, which has cheerfully come to their aid, and offered to supply water at 13 annas per 1,000 gallons provided the residents of Santa Cruz bore the expense of laying down the pipes. The latter, therefore, met in the bungalow of Mr. Atmaram Narayen, and have accepted the offer of the Bandora Municipality, and have started a subscription list among themselves to pay for the cost of laying down the pipes.

A MEETING AT DAMAUN.

The Damaun Portuguese authorities issued a novel order a few days ago that the bodies of all persons who died of the plague, whatever their nationality, should be burnt. The order has taken by surprise the Parsee, Mahomedan, and Christian inhabitants of Damaun, who accordingly held a public meeting on Monday last, under the presidency of Mr. Sorabjee Manockjee Damaunwalla, to protest against the proposed cremation. The general opinion of the meeting was that the Portuguese authorities should be approached in a respectful and conciliatory spirit. An influential committee was appointed to prepare a petition to be presented to the Portuguese authorities in the matter. The Hindu residents had no personal objection to the order to burn, but they attended the meeting with a view to evince their sympathy with the other residents in the matter.

THE EIPIDEMIC AT MAHALUXMI.

The disease has now spread to the well-ventilated bungalows and their surroundings at Mahaluxmi; and within the last two or three days it has alarmed the residents of the locality. It appears to have rooted itself in the compound in front of the Mahaluxmi Temple. Nine or ten persons have fallen victims, and an equal number of new cases have been reported. The disease was first concentrated in a lane known as Ghatiwad, and a large number of deaths in the lane alarmed all the survivors, who have fled to other localities, or left Bombay for up-country stations. Mr. Leask, the Deputy Health Officer, has visited the affected locality. The roofs of some of the residences have been partly removed, and disinfecting operations were promptly adopted.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sum previously subscribed	14,710	0	3
In memory of Bai Cooverbai Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownagri, from a relation	10	0	0
Messrs Sorabjee and Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash (Balance of the rent of January for the Hospital Bungalow)	112	8	0
Messrs Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody & Co.	100	0	0
Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Mody in memory of her departed dear ones	7	0	0
Bai Balai Muncherjee Mody in memory of departed dear ones	7	0	0
Mr. Byramjee Manockjee (Liberal Club)	5	0	0
Mr Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Bailiff	5	0	0
Mr. H. N. Doctor	5	0	0
In memory of Bai Ruttanbai Hormusjee Jehangirjee	5	0	0
The Zoroastrians of Igatpuree collected at a Jasun ceremony	35	0	0
A Zoroastrian lady in memory of a relation (Madras)	3	0	0
A Zoroastrian in memory of his sisters-in-law (Madras)	3	0	0
Mr. Nanabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Banaji	10	0	0
Zoroastrian lady in memory of her dear husband	20	0	0
A Zoroastrian lady in memory of her husband	25	0	0
A Zoroastrian lady in memory of her father and brother	36	0	0
Mr Pestonjee Hormusjee Canteenwala	5	0	0
P H M in memory of his aunts	5	0	0
Mr Jehangirji Jivanji Guzdar in memory of his niece Avabai Nowrojee Jivanji Guzdar	200	0	0
Mr Cursetjee Jivanji Guzdar in memory of his niece Avabai Nowroji Jivanji Guzdar	100	0	0
Mr Nusserwanjee Jivanjee Guzdar in memory of his niece Avabai Nowroji Jivanji Guzdar	100	0	0
Total	15,508	8	3

MORE SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To arrest the further spread of the pestilence I make the following suggestions. Instead of medical examination at the stations, I suggest that each and every individual leaving Bombay, must be provided in Bombay with a medical certificate as to his health and the certificate should not be more than twenty-four hours old, and that the certificates should be delivered over to an officer at the station of his landing along with the railway ticket. The certificate should be on a specially prepared paper, so that impostors may not palm off other than genuine certificates, and the cost of the paper of the certificate should not be more than one anna.

At present it is impossible for one or two medical men posted at large stations to examine satisfactorily at one time from one to 500 passengers, but by the means I suggest something more satisfactory might be done. Secondly, the plague is sure to stay in Bombay especially, unless you promptly cut down more than half the number of trees that are on the public roads which obstruct light, air and sunshine, and which I am sure afford shelter to plague germs. Please have it done promptly and watch the gratifying result. If you, Bombay people, are fond of trees, you must plant them at least 100 feet apart and not so close as at present.—Yours, &c.,

Naosari, Feb. 7. FRIEND, NOT FOE.

CROMOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not claim myself to be either a physicist or a physician, nor do I presume to be a student of experimental research, when I say something touching "colour cure." While studying the physical sciences during my college course, idle curiosity led me many a time to suppose that solar and lunar rays might be successfully utilised in curing diseases internal as well as external. I had made a few experiments with blue and green rays upon my own person in cases of headache and slight fever, and luckily I was not disappointed. I did not disclose those experiments to anybody for fear of ridicule. For some reason or other I gave up continuing my experiments. I cannot, however, but congratulate myself upon finding that two experts in the art of medicine, viz., Mr. Jawalaprasad, of Benares and Mr. Tookaram Tatya, of Bombay, have been working and experimenting in the same line, and that they have been able to state that solar rays treatment or colour cure, or in one word cromopathy, is not a mere fiction, but a reality. It would be a direct insult to Nature to gainsay that. It is extremely strange to note that men of reasoning should reject and ridicule such things. To say with Bacon, "We see commonly the levity and inconstancy of men's judgments, which, till a matter be done, wonder that it can be done; and as soon as it is done, wonder again that it was no sooner done." Nature never works without influences. Physical science teaches us that the rays emanating from the sun—the great luminary—are not elementary. They are highly composite, *i.e.*, they are composed of "vibgyor" (violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red) rays. It is also known that there are some invisible rays beyond the violet and the red rays, called "ultra-violet" and "ultra-red." The former possess some chemical properties, while the latter have calorific ones. Students of natural science have further discovered that all these species of elementary rays display chemical, electrical, thermal, electro-chemical, and thermo-chemical potencies. It is popularly known that sunlight is the very life of animals and plants. The green colouring matter in the plants absorbs particular solar rays, and thus charged goes to nourish the plants. And what is the action of coloured transparent glasses? They absorb rays dissimilar in colour and allow those similar in colour to pass through. Thus a blue glass would allow the blue rays to pass through and absorb the rest. Therefore, the different elementary rays possessing diverse efficacies would transmit those efficacies to water if it is charged with them. Such water is sure to produce some medicinal effects. Again, blue or ash-coloured glasses are recommended for sore eyes, because these glasses possess properties that peculiarly suit such eyes. The recent discovery of X' rays—a crowning success in the field of science—amply corroborates the above theory. It has been declared by eminent scientists in the Western Continent that X'rays possess some curative qualities. In the face of such glaring facts, it is simply surprising to observe that the pamphlet on cromopathy by Mr. Jawalaprasad should have been adversely criticised. It is better to wait and learn than to reject and ridicule. Therefore, it would do no harm if the citizens of Bombay, which is so completely environed by plague, follow the advice given by Mr. Tookaram Tatya and take doses of blue-charged water every day as prescribed by him. The remedy, though not curative, is still preventive and protective. Besides, it is extremely simple and within easy reach of all,—Yours, &c.,

A SOLAR RAY.

Hinganghat, C. P. Feb. 7.

PRAY AND PRAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will be an act of charity if you will insert these few lines in your daily paper, as I am a poor Bava. In consequence of the great outbreak of the plague in the world the abovenamed Bava (the great Agori) speaks as follows:—The will of Almighty God must be fulfilled, and for the relief of this outbreak this Bava has resolved and has dedicated himself in prayer, and has left all worldly pleasures. Believe this for certain, for his prayer will be heard by God, and he confidently wishes all the people will also take warning and pray with confidence, and you may rest assured that God will hear us, for he is the King of Glory.—Yours, &c.,

Hindustan, Oudh. D. P. A. B.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

On Sunday afternoon, a Mahomedan coming from Bombay via Bhihad station was discovered at Bamanpunja, a village in the Portuguese territory four miles from Upper Damaun, to be suffering from bubonic fever, and was detained there, but in a short time he breathed his last. On the death being reported to the authorities, the body was ordered to be incinerated, but this order coming to the knowledge of Mahomedans they protested against such a measure, the same being against the tenets of the Mahomedan religion. A proper representation was made to the authorities, who after mature consideration ordered the corpse to be buried at the place where it lay by only two persons, who were warned not to come in close contact with the body. Another sootar, by name Jewan Moorar, died this morning of bubonic fever in Kathria, at Lower Damaun. This is supposed to be an endemic case, but considering the tendency of the people to conceal bubonic cases to avoid the inconvenience caused by fumigation, disinfection, and burning after death, there is no doubt that on a proper enquiry it will be discovered that he had visited Bombay a few days ago. Another sootar in the same locality, who was found to be suffering from bubonic fever, was peremptorily ordered to leave Portuguese territory.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Monday show the following results:—

Imported	0	
Local	4	
Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sukerwar	1	1
Rawiwar	2	2
Kasba	1	1
Total	4	4
Total up to date	155	*146

* Out of these 23 cases were imported from Bombay. The four persons—2 from Rawiwar Peth and 2 from Ganesh Peth—who were sent to the Plague Hospital last week are doing well.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results:—

Imported	1	
Local	0	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Arrivals from Bombay	1	0
Total up to date	176	*118

* All imported from Bombay except one which was the only local case. Three of the cases under treatment at the hospital were discharged cured.

KARACHI.

There is still no reduction in the plague mortality as will be seen from the following returns:—For the 24 hours ending noon on Tuesday there were 49 fresh cases and 56 deaths, and from noon Tuesday to noon Wednesday as many as 56 fresh cases and 51 deaths occurred. The returns for yesterday give 44 cases and 43 deaths, thus bringing the totals, according to the Municipal returns, from the commencement of the outbreak to 1079 cases and 997 deaths. It will thus be seen that the disease continues to claim its victims with increasing virulence. Many have succumbed to the disease even in the most healthy parts of the city. Of course the authorities have spared no pains to devise means for the suppression of the epidemic. The Municipal executive officers continue to work with unabated zeal and energy, and there can be no doubt that the decrease of population in congested quarters, caused by the exodus, will in time favour the measures being taken to stamp out the malady. The disinfecting and lime-washing operations are being now very severe in the Napier, Market and Lyari Quarters, it has caused much sensation among the inhabitants of these parts who are fleeing with their families to Kutch and other ports. The prices of grain and other articles of food have gone up considerably, and this is a very great hardship upon the poor who are beginning to feel the pinch very keenly. It is however satisfactory to learn that Seth Vishindas Nihalchand, Mr. Shewaram Ramrukhimal and Seth Chellaram Dallumal have come forward at this juncture to assist needy plague-stricken people in every way they can. Seths Vishindas Nihalchand and Chellaram Dallumal have each undertaken to provide fuel and other necessary things in connection with the cremation or burial of Hindu and Mahomedan corpses, free of charge, and Mr. Shewaram Ramrukhimal has, it is said, opened a shop for selling grain and food stuffs at cost price. Seth Vishindas has also publicly notified by handbills that helpless and destitute persons who have to depend on their daily wages, but who cannot earn them on account of some member of the family being attacked with the plague, will on application receive 1½ lb. of rice and one anna in cash for each member of the family. We must not also omit to mention the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Giles, the Collector, Mr. Tahilram Khemchand, the President of the Municipality, and Mr. Framroze, the Mukhtiarkar of Karachi, to inspire confidence among the people and to help them at the present crisis in various ways. We learn that the Menghwars or weavers, who are a filthy class of people and number about 500 souls, told the Mukhtarkar that if they were given their fare they would go away to their native towns, but would not live in the segregation camp. Accordingly the Mukhtarkar has induced the President of the Municipality to sanction payment of their fares which we are informed will amount to Rs. 2 per head, and has arranged with the Shepherd line to carry these men by batches of 100 at a time. Two hundred of them were sent away by the Shepherd line steamers on Tuesday and to-day.—*Sind Gazette* (Feb. 5).

JUBBULPUR NOTES.

WRITING on Saturday, a correspondent says:—The station is again becoming dull; nothing seems to be stirring. The only amusement just now is the concert and tea which the members of the 17th F B., R. A. Army Temperance Association intend giving on Monday. The invitations are numerous, and an enjoyable evening is expected. A subscription dance was given last night in the Railway Institute.

The Regimental Football team of the Royal Irish Regiment leave Jubbulpore to-night for Umballa to play the Oxford Light Infantry in football on the 10th instant. They go in charge of Lieutenant Lillie.

Mr. Rajni Kant Barat, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Hislop College, Nagpore is transferred to the Jubbulpur Government College to officiate as 4th Assistant Professor, in place of Mr. A. C. Dutta, who went to Hoshangabad, in December last, on being appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

A committee of Military Officers assembled on the 29th January to award prizes for "Soldiers, gardens" to the British Troops in Garrison. Three gunners of the Royal Artillery and seven non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Irish Regiment obtained prizes.

Sergeant-Instructor Bartlett of the D or Jubbulpore Company of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles is transferred to Nagpur to take charge of the A Company, and Sergeant-Major E. Tutt, from Nagpur, is posted to Jubbulpur. The Volunteers here are very sorry to part with Sergeant Bartlett, as he has made himself extremely popular. It is hoped that Sergent-Major Tutt, will be equally popular and respected as his predecessor.

Mr. T. Greene, telegraph master in charge of the Government Telegraph Office, is tranferred to Chicacole. He only came here a short while ago, when Mr. Debnam went on furlough. Mr. Debnam is now returning to Jubbulpur, and Mr. Greene is to go back. He came from Bimlipatam, which is not far from Chicacole.

The annual Rifle Meeting of the Nagpur Volunteers is to take place at head-quarters on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and at out-stations, of which Jubbulpur is one, on the 18th. I wonder which Company. is to carry off the Battalion Challenge Cup this year. The D Company have held it for 1896-7.

The Jubbulpur Municipality, of which Mr. H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E., barrister-at-law, is the popular president, is circulating a notice. The meeting has been convened by some of the leading European and Native residents of Jubbulpur: (1) To appoint a body of representative citizens to serve as a Divisional Committee and as such to represent the Division on the Provincial Committee hereafter to be appointed for the administration of the Famine Relief Fund in these Provinces. (2) To appoint a District Committee whose duty it will be to collect and receive th funds intended for use in the Jubbulpur district, and to consider the best means of applying the same. This is as it should be, and it shows the great interest which is being taken to prevent the present distress; at the same time I would ask if the same interest is taken in sanitary measures, and is the Municipality and Cantonment Committee prepared to meet the prevaling plague if it should appear in our midst? This is not the only instance which shows the interest and sympathy which the rather well-to-do citizens have in the relief of famine-stricken people, as the following will show. On the 11th December last, the Chief Commissioner held a public meeting in the Town Hall to consider measures for the relief of distressed persons of respectable families who are unwilling to seek relief publicly. At the meeting a committee was formed to enquire and report whether such distress did prevail in Jubbulpur, and a subscription list was circulated amongst those present, and the sum collected amounted to Rs. 1,154. The meeting was adjourned to the 9th January last, when the appointed committee was to submit its report, which Dr. McKay, its president, did, saying:—"* * * There are at present 2,096 persons who actually stand in need of immediate relief. This showed the extent to which such distress did prevail. It is sincerely hoped that the Municipality will receive every help from the inhabitants of Jubbulpur in carrying out their charitable object.

This famine is also attracting attention at Home. Mr. A. C. Harmsworth, who is the proprietor of some Home papers, and also special correspondent to other English dailies, was here on Tuesday and Wednesday last to report on the famine. He came here after visiting some other places, and observed that the famine was most severe in this part of the country, and suggested that the present famine should be called by such a name as would show that the centre of India was the part most affected.

SUBURBAN CEMETERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The terrors of the London Plague of 1665 produced a wild prophet in "Solomon Eagle," who went about the streets of the stricken city, half naked, carrying a *shegeli* of hot embers on his head and crying, "Oh, the great and the dreadful God. His namesake writing soberly in your columns sounds a warning note in the cause of humanity. The defects in the Penal and the District Municipal enactments, which he has pointed out, relating to the disposal of the dead, are indeed serious, and if the people have not taken advantage of them, it is simply because individually every one prefers to have the dead buried as far from his house as possible. But when a question arises as to whether a particular cemetery should be continued to be used or not, it assumes in the minds of these very people a serious aspect: there is a hue and cry raised, that it ought not to be closed, that it is perfectly innocuous, though it may hardly be twenty yards distant from dwelling houses. To crown all this opposition, there is the dreadful warning that to close existing cemeteries would be an interference with the religious rights and susceptibilities of the people. The late Dr. Hewlett, one of the most eminent Sanitary Commissioners which our Presidency has ever had, in his pamphlet on Village Sanitation, laid down that "No burial ground shall be allowed inside a village and . . . all such at present existing shall be closed, when new ones are provided; and when the order of the Government has been received to that effect, no new burial ground shall be nearer than 450 yards to the village." This was written in 1889, and not a word of it can be gainsaid. Nevertheless, here, we have our Bandora cemeteries in the heart of the town, close to, scarcely fifty yards distant from human habitations. I know they have been now closed for plague cases, but for others they are still open. The District Municipal Act of 1873 lays down as one of the duties of Municipalities to provide, change, and regulate places for the disposal of the dead; but neither this nor the amending Act of 1884 contain any provision relating to burial grounds, as are contained in the Bombay Municipal Act. The Legislature may very well introduce some such provisions for better regulating these cemeteries hereafter, but having regard to the constitution of these Municipal bodies, and the personal knowledge of the tendencies and inclinations of a majority of our civic fathers, I can only repeat the words of Col. Henry Yule, a member of the Army Sanitary Commission, that "we have an indisputable ground for maintaining that the gradual but persistent carrying out of local sanitary reforms, and the judgment of the adequacy of the provisions made for that object cannot be left to depend *ultimately* upon the votes of the Municipal majority." The closing of objectionable suburban and other cemeteries is a matter of such a kind, and Government alone can handle it successfully.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Feb. 8. PRUDENS FUTURI.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon, Bangkok right.
Communication with Macao interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius noon Saturday 13th instant.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has been roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice while the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR WILLIAM MACKWORTH YOUNG, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor elect of the Punjab, is expected to return to India from leave about the end of the current month. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's term of office expires on the 6th of March.

THE Raja of Kapurthala goes to England this hot weather, and will remain there in order to be present at the commemoration festivities in connection with the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

MR. W. PARSONS has succeeded the late Mr. S. E. J. Clarke as Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and his selection for the higher appointment has met with the highest approval in commercial circles.

A RANGOON paper says:—As the mail train was passing through the jungle, a mile or so beyond Minhla station, a young Burman made a desperate leap from one of the carriages, and it was not till the train stopped at the next station that it became known. Two Burmese women complained that they had been robbed of several thousands of rupees which they had with them in a bag. They said the man had got along the footboard and into the compartment where they were seated. By threats and by brandishing a dah over the women's heads, he compelled them to give up their money, and then he leaped from the train. Hearing the story, the officials went along the line, and there they came across the man, lying a few feet from the metals unconscious, with the money scattered all round him. They carried him into the station and medical aid was summoned. The man rallied, and on Saturday week stood his trial before the Divisional Magistrate at Minhla, who sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

THE *Saturday Journal* thinks subscribers at home ought to be greatly consoled by the knowledge that their contributions to the Indian Famine Fund when remitted to this country will realise one-third more in Indian money than they did in 1877.

A DU MAURIER anecdote is told in *Lloyd's*. There was some years ago in Hampstead Road a pavement artist, now dead. Du Maurier often dropped a coin into his hat. One cold day he told the poor man to leave his "pitch" and go to the model soup kitchen in Euston Road to get some food. Du Maurier as a joke consented to take charge of the hat. When the pavement artist was out of sight he wiped out the pictures of battle scenes, faithful dogs, etc., and commenced drawing portraits in chalks of the society ladies and gentlemen made famous by himself in *Punch*, Passers-by stopped to look and remunerated the deputy. When an hour later the pavement artist returned he was pleased to find so much in his hat, but regretted that his work had been destroyed. "This may attract some people, but it ain't art," he said as he commenced wiping out the society males and females. "Now this pleases everybody," he continued drawing a soldier.

M. NISHKOFF, an important witness who was absent from the recent trial of the persons charged with the murder of M. Stambuloff, has written a letter to the Bulgarian Public Prosecutor, intimating his readiness to give evidence which would reveal the secret of the crime. He at the same time asks that measures shall be taken for his protection. The nature of the evidence offered by M. Nishkoff is not clearly stated; but it appears that, besides containing allegations against M. Natchevitch, the ex-Minister, it will also implicate the police.

MR. M. E. SIMKINS has written a translation of Victor Cherbuliez novel, "With Fortune Made," a story which, being "wholesome" and adorned with a moral tag is supposed to be better adapted than the typical Gallic tale to orthodox British taste. The translation will be published by Mr. Hutchinson.

PROFESSOR PFLUGK-HARTTUNG, of Berlin, who is editing the new German series of books on the world's armies and navies, is also engaged upon a work on old Celtic civilization. An English translation of it will be published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein.

THERE is to be a general election in the Isle of Man; Lord Henniker, the Governor, has announced his intention to dissolve the House of Keys at once. Residents in "the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland" are possibly unaware that a Reform Bill has lately come into force in Mona, by which manhood suffrage has been established. No election has yet, however, been held under the new law.

How the Germans—to mention only one nation—must look down on us after the confession made by Dr. Murray, in the latest instalment of his Dictionary, that "Disproportionableness" is the longest word (in number of letters) in the language! Why, there is hardly a single place-name in Madagascar which is not fully an inch longer.

A *Nineteenth Century* article by the British Consul at Teheran says that the new Shah and the recently appointed Ministry are more favourable to the introduction of Western improvements, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of the Interior are both friendly to England, and the Imperial Bank of Persia which assisted the present Shah when he was absent from the capital and dynastic intrigues were set on foot against him, has an English proprietary and considerable influence. Persia wants roads and railways, Teheran has no water supply worth the name, while for the supply of Manchester cottons and Birmingham hardware, which are eagerly sought, the people are indebted to Russians, Turks, and Armenians who are content, with nothing less than cent per cent profit. The British Vice-Consul points out that it would not be difficult, under present circumstances, for British capitalists to obtain concessions for making roads and railways, and for providing water supplies for Persian cities; and if the British capitalist does not bestir himself, our continental competitors will; in fact they are bestirring themselves.

MRS. ELIZABETH E. EVANS is writing a kind of realistic romance of the love of Lassalle, the great German Socialist (and Bismarck's friend) and Helene von Dollinges. The authoress, who lives in Munich, is a diligent searcher among the mysteries of history. Is she not a member of the Williams family, whose most distinguished, though exotic, ornament was Eleazar Williams, about whom she wrote a book to prove that he was the Dauphin, the rightful Louis the Seventeenth of France? Eleazar Williams, so christened by the half-bred Indian, Thomas Williams, into whose keeping the poor little Dauphin fell when smuggled into America, knew one of our authoress's uncles. The uncle told his niece how Eleazar was haunted by reminiscences of splendid scenes and gorgeously-dressed people, which he could not account for. Eleazar died in 1858. Caspar Hauser is another of Mrs. Evans's lost heroes. The supposed heir to the Dukedom of Baden, Caspar, was for fourteen years from his birth, hidden in a cellar, where he never saw daylight, where nobody spoke to him. The German philosophers made a psychological study of the almost totally blind, speechless youth. Finally the young duke was murdered in Italy. And so on. Mrs. Evans might try her ingenious hand at Junius, and the Man in the Iron Mask.

As the Duke of Marlborough was driving from his hunting-box, Melton Mowbray, to the meet of the Quorn Hounds at Keyham, on Jan. 8, in a carriage and pair, the horses bolted when going down a steep incline leading to Baggrave Park. The driver lost control of the horses, and the carriage was overturned in a ditch by the side of the road, one horse rolling on to the other, and the harness having to be cut away before they could be extricated. Fortunately the Duke escaped without injury, and was able to hunt. On Jan. 11 the Duke had a "still more fortunate escape." He was about to enter a new phaeton when the horses bolted, charged a fence, and smashed the carriage. This is partly explained by the fact that they were the same horses whose bolting caused the first accident.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Services of Mr G S Curtis, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establt, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept.

The services of Col J A Temple, a Commissioner in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr W R Lawrence, C I E, is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Mr A M Markham has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 2nd Feb 1897.

The services of Surg Major R W S Lyons, M D, I M S (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment on famine duty, with effect from the date on which they may assume charge of their duties:—Surgn Capt W H Ogilvie, M B, C M; and Surgn Lieut C Thomson, M B, C M.

With effect from 3rd Feb and until further orders Bgde Surgn Lieut Col B Franklin, C I E, Surgn to H E the Viceroy, is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, in addition to his own duties.

The services of the Rev J O'F Willcocks, Chaplain of Shillong, Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Rev G M Davies, Chaplain of Barrackpore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Shillong, Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Furlough for two years under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr C G Rogers, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 1st Feb, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A L Home, Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd Feb 1897.

The following temporary promotions are ordered during Mr Home's absence, or until further orders:—(i) Mr S Eardley Wilmot, Consvr, 2nd grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, to officiate in the 1st grade; and (ii) Mr E G Chester, Dep. Consvr 1st grade Bengal to officiate as Consvr, 3rd Grade, in charge of the Assam Forest Circle.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty,—Lieut T S Tancred, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, for one year—Pension Service, 8th year, commenced 11th Sept, 1896.

Col A W Roberts, Bengal General List (Cavalry), Political Agent of the 1st class, and Magte of Abu, is granted special leave for the 18th and 19th Feb, 1896, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The services of Col A W Roberts, Bengal General List (Cavalry), Political Agent of the 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 20th Feb, 1897.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Hewetson, Dist Supt of Police of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to be Supt of Railway Police in the Mysore State, and to invest him with all the powers conferred by the said notification on the Supt of Railway Police, with effect from the 12th Jan 1897.

Mr A Gerles, Consul for Germany at Madras, resumed charge of his office on the 16th Jan, 1897.

The privilege leave granted to Lieut-Col J H Newill, I S C, Political Agent of the 1st class, in notification No 1876-G, dated the 24th Nov, 1896, is extended by one day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W Sandford, Chief Supt in the office of the Accountant Genl, Bengal, was employed under the Govt of Bengal from the 23rd Dec 1896, to the 29th Jan 1897, both days inclusive.

Mr H W Ronaldson, Supt in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl, officiated as Chief Supt in the office of the Account and Genl, Bengal, from the 28th Dec, 1896, to the 21st Jan 1897, both days inclusive.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr M A N A, Hydari, Asst Accountant Genl Bombay extended to the 10th February, 1897.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt and Bt-Major G J Younghusband, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the Dist Staff, vice Major D W Hickman, whose tenure has expired, dated 22nd Janu, 1897.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 1 Field Battery—Lieut S O Boyd, 33rd Field Battery, R A to be supernumerary Subaltern, vice Lieut C W Stulpnagel, transferred, dated 19th Dec, 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Col W S M Price A M S is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Surgn-Col W Graves, transferred to the home establishment, dated 16th Jan 1897.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col B Franklin, C I E, I M S Bengal Estabt Surgeon to H E the Viceroy, is granted the temporary rank of Surgn-Col with effect from the 3rd Feb 1897, whilst officiating as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, in addition to his own duties.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Col R Wace, R A Inspr Genl of Ordnance, Bengal Command, to be Director Genl of Ordnance in India with the temporary rank of Major-Genl with effect from the 1st Feb 1897 vice Major-Genl A Walker C S I, R A, who has vacated.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut F E Conyngham, B rder Regt offg wing officer, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regt of Bengal Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 6th Jan 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieuts—O A G Fitz Gerald, attached to the 26th Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy 26th Dec 1896; P T Stainforth, attached to the 10th Regt of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers 23rd Dec 1896 and D S Browne offg wing officer 30th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy 23rd Dec 1896

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Capt J Dallas, R E Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept, is granted furlough out of India (p a) for one year under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

ORGANISATION.—MOBILISATION.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed Second Lieuts in the Infantry Branch of the India Army Reserve:—G F H Cather, M R Colins and A H Morin.

PENSIONS

Mr Saishia Ramaswamy Naidoo, Depy Examiner 2nd grade Military Accounts Dept is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st Jan 1897

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval;—

Lieutenants to be Captains—Dated 30th January—H W Johnston D C A Andrew, F G Beville, C R Elliot, W B James, A LeG Jacob, R T Anwyl, Passingham G C F Sartorius, H C C Ducat, E W Wall, L W Y Campbell, H J E Purvis, F H Domenichetti, H C Tytler, F Jolli, A Mullaly, B J H Humfrey, J Parker, G P Campbell, G M Baldwin, D S O A T Walling, O W Carey, J W Drever, H M Halliday, A S Arnold, B Strachey, H W A Marson, G T Widdicombe, J H Lowry, H G Carnegy, A M Campbell, A Kingston, W H Errington, W M Southey, S R Stevens, A Wallace-Dunlop, A P Bateman-Champain, F W Wodehouse, and Napier Elles Chesney. Dated 1st Feb—M A BKappey, H A F Magrath, E L C Berger, and M R Hurly.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—Dated 10th Jan—F T Duhan, S B Watson, R W Henderson, J L Stewart, H N Young, T S Cox, L S Logan, C E Bateman Champain, H Walker and C W Carey.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—Bengal

Sub Condr M Cahill, on probation Assistant Overseer Small Arms Ammunition Factory Dum Dum, seconded is confirmed in his present grade with effect from the 15th July 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

10th Regt of Bombay Light Infantry—Jemadar Guljar Singh, to be Subadar, vice Babu rao Kadam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th Oct 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—Surgn Capt G F W Braide, I M S, to be Surgn Capt with effect from the 19th Jan 1897

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—A M T Jackson Esq to be Capt vice Baird transferred to the supernumerary list.

N-W R Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 4th Dec, 1896, to complete the establishment,—Lieut A T Chamier, R E to be Lieut; D E Keatinge and S H M Cole, Gent, to be second-Lieut, and J J Inglis Gent, to be Second Lieut, with effect from the 15th Dec, 1896.

South Andaman Vol Rifle Corps—R F Lewis, Gent, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishmet.

Promotions.

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Major R Pearce, V D, is granted, the honorary rank of Lieut Col.

5th Administrative Battn N-W Provinces Volunteers—Surgn Lieut C A Fuller to be Surgn Capt, with effect from the 1st Jan, 1897.

Resignations.

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Hony Chaplain the Rev L T Terry resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 21st Dec, 1896, subject to passing a medical board,—To be Sub Lieut,—A H Ruddell.

Capt A Gwyn, R I M, Depy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, is granted leave out of India (p a) for eight months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr John James Ing is is appointed, under convenant, Asst Loco Supt, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways; and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director Genl of Railways for employment on the N-W Railway.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 7, dated 4th Jan 1897, Mr T E Curry, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed Engr in Chief of the Hurdwar-Dehra Railway Survey, with the rank of Supdt of Works, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th Jan, 1897.

Bertrand Evelyn Luffman is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Asst Examiner of Accounts, 3rd grade on probation, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

It appears that there is a difference of opinion between the Franch naval authorities and the military engineers as to the actual location of the arsenal of Bizerta. In 1892 Admiral de Beaumont's commission recommended that the arsenal should be at the southern end of the salt-water lake, opposite to the opening of the sea canal, in a position where the engineering works involved would not be very considerable, and where there would be an abundance of water accessible by reason of the proximity of the fresh-water lake. In this position, too, the ships would be further withdrawn from the range of bombardment from the sea. M. de Kermaren, who deals with this question in the *Patrie*, believes that the engineers will yet prevail in overthrowing the scheme prepared by the naval officers. We do not know what they propose instead, but it appears that their objection to the site chosen by Admiral de Beaumont is that it would make necessary great defensive works on the land side.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

IN this matter it is hoped that the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief will recollect that an assurance was given by the then responsible Minister that notwithstanding the abolition of purchase, a reasonable rapadity of promotion not differing essentially from that which obtained before such abolition should be maintained for the future. The number of general officers has, and rightly so, been reduced from 275 to 100. Had however the former number remained as the establishment, all those colonels who have been employed in that rank, and who are compulsorily retired for age, would almost without exception have succeeded to the rank of major-general, and in that case would have become entitled to the pensions of officers of that rank.

From the figures given in the annual report of the Steam Bureau, it would appear that there is more carelessness allowed in the steam trials of an American battleship than would be tolerated by British officials. In the matter of load draught alone, we find that vessels were allowed to proceed with their trials in very considerably lighter trim than stipulated for, the mean in every case reading 18 inches to 35 inches less than it should do. The Brooklyn made her 21·9117 knots when drawing, roughly, 21 feet 7 inches, instead of the designed 24 feet—figures which render it very doubtful whether she would be able to touch 21 knots if put down to her full draught.

An Arabic paper is published in Vienna. This journal gives details of the Khalifa's army which has arrived in Omdurman from Kordofan. It consists of from 12,000 to 14,000 men. Only four regiments, of 1,250 men each, are armed with rifles of different patterns, while the others have only lances made of poles with bayonets fastened to the ends. The Khalifa hopes, by joining his men to the garrison of Omdurman, to assemble an army of 30,000 before the English reach Berber. Of this army, 18,000 are meant to take up their position near Berber, where the chief battle is to be fought. The remaining 12,000 are to occupy a camp to the west of Omdurman to defend that town. The Khalifa has already asked Osman Digma to take the command of the troops near Berber, and he has accepted. At Omdurman large quantities of corn and durra have been warehoused; but there is yet a lack of ammunition for the large guns, of which the Dervishes have a considerable number. In the meantime the Dervishes have everywhere left the oases where the population sympathises with the English, and where they are in such a minority as to fear for their lives.

The French Grand Manœuvres, this year, will take place in the North of France, between the 1st and 2nd Army Corps. The War Minister, when informing the Chamber to this effect, stated that, by arrangement with the Admiralty, the navy would co-operate in the operations. According to the latest information, this year's German Imperial Manœuvres will be executed by the 8th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Army Corps, and the scene of the principal operations will be Lorraine (near Thionville and Boulay), the southern part of the Rhine Province and the western part of the Palatinate.

There is a capital story in the January number of *Good Words* by Mr. Frederick T. Jane, entitled "By Sea and Land," which describes in a graphic and entertaining manner the doings of the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Forton Barracks, Gosport. It sets before the reader all the interesting stories and legends of the Royal Marine Light Infantry from its inception down to the present day, together with much that is well worth reading regarding the drills and gun practices which now form part of their preparation for duty. In it one reads the story of the Ferton ghost, which was supposed to haunt the precincts of the barracks, the adventures of Mrs. Hannah Snell, who served with the Marines in the last century, fought with them, and was wounded without her sex being discovered, with other matters equally interesting.

The deserved success of "Black Ey'd Susan" at the Adelphi, as well as the revival of public interest in the Navy, appear likely to produce a crop of nautical plays. As a commencement it is announced that within the next few weeks we are to have a drama in five acts at the Avenue Theatre, founded on the relations between Nelson and Lady Hamilton. The admiral will be played by Mr. Forbes-Robertson, and Lady Hamilton by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. While the influence of the latter upon the hero is, for the purposes of the play, assumed to be altogether good, the idea does not altogether commend itself as inspired by a due reverence for the great man whose weaknesses are thus to be traded upon; but it is quite possible that from a business point of view the venture may prove successful.

Those who have followed the later history of the French Navy know well the conditions which cloud its development. They know the various phases of the retarded shipbuilding programme, the bitter recriminations of contending partisans in the Chamber, the conflicting views of the *feodalite maritime* and the *jeune ecole*, the proposals of M. Barbey, the hopes and disappointments of M. Lockroy, the reports of M. de Kerjegu and his predecessors, and all the chief circumstances that influence the naval policy of France. In this respect, therefore, Major Charles a Court's most interesting article on this subject in the *Nineteenth Century* will not teach them much. He reviews with competent pen the conditions under which the French Fleet has grown and suffered, insisting at length upon the obvious feature of want of continuous policy. We scarcely agree with him that the French Navy is showing all the well-known symptoms of cholera morbus. There is depletion of the squadrons, it is true, but France is now about to feel the effect of her sacrifices during the past few years, and a considerable number of powerful modern ships are about to enter the line. Neither is there anything new in the system of part complements in the squadrons to which he refers. Major a Court says with truth that the French Navy has always been in some measure out of touch with the Government, and he cites an illustration in a story told by M. Gerville-Reache of an admiral under examination before a commission, who, being reminded that there was no Parliament in Russia, exclaimed spontaneously, "Quel bonheur!"

From this consideration Major a Court proceeds to discuss the war policy of France. He looks for offensive action at the outbreak, destruction of cables night assaults on our ports, and on assembling ships in the narrow seas by torpedo craft, an attempt to surprise our squadrons ere they concentrate, raids in various parts of the world, a ruthless attack upon our commerce, mastely inactivity of the main French squadrons, combined with an attempt to wear out our watching squadrons by constant attacks, harassing surprises and threatened descents, and finally, when we have been lulled into false security, and "our forces have been weakened by large detachments abroad," an attempt to invade. We agree with him that destructive raids along our coasts could have little effect, and that the attack on commerce would be a more serious matter. But this attack would tend to wear itself out as the assailants fell one by one into our hands or were destroyed, and, as Major a Court says, the operations against distant places would depend entirely upon the coal endurance of ships. He comes to the conclusion that, save for our unimportant West African possession at Bathurst, no British colony can be reached, and no raiding or ransoming outside a zone of 2,000 miles would be possible. He has no faith in coaling at sea for such operations, and would welcome the creation of further French coaling stations as giving our ships an excellent opportunity of finding the enemy. The tendency then would probably be to keep French ships within call, so as to seize the throat of the converging trade lines. So long as we held command of the sea the attack would be futile. Major a Court's conclusion necessarily follows. It is that the purposes he attributes to France could not finally prevail. He applies his considerations also to the hypothetical case of war with Germany and Russia.

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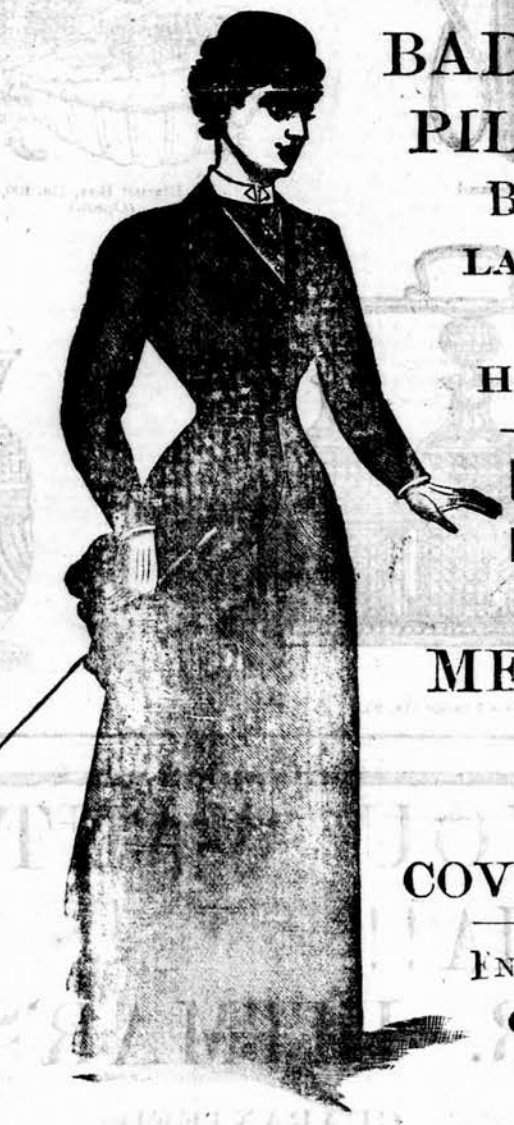

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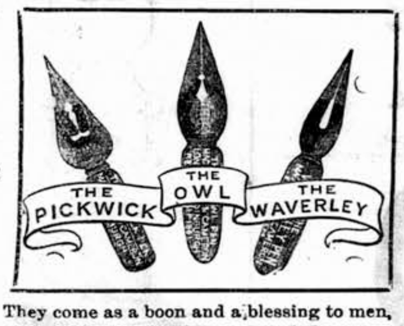

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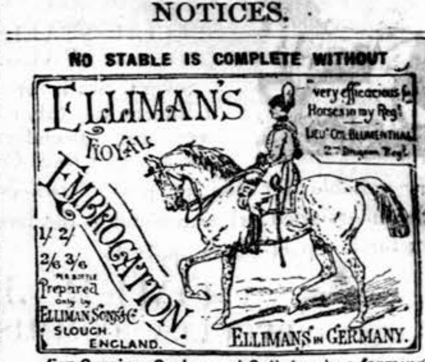
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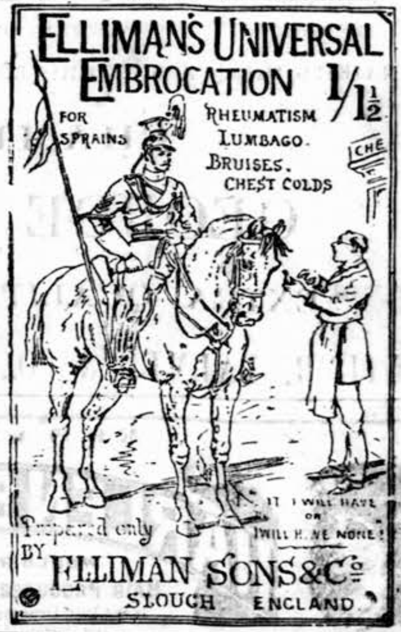
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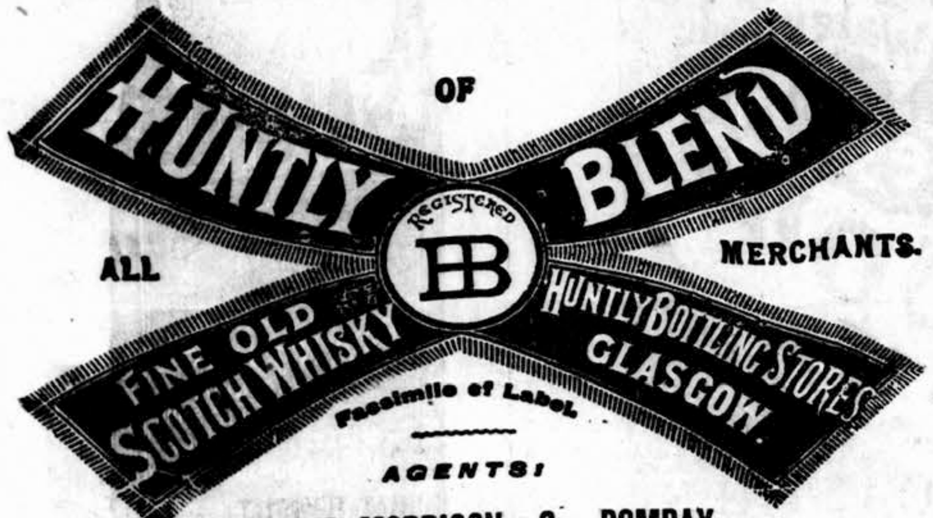

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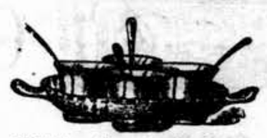

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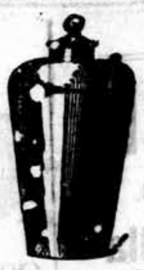
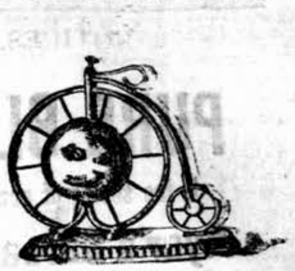
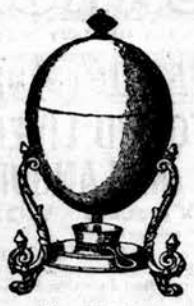


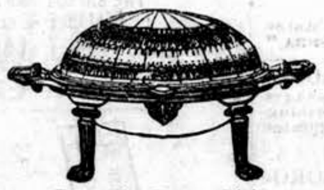
Flask with 2 Cups, Rs. 35



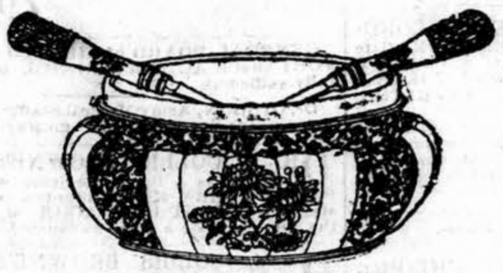
Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 13-8.



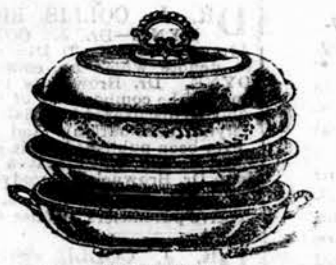
Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.



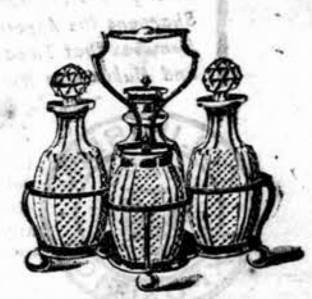
Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.



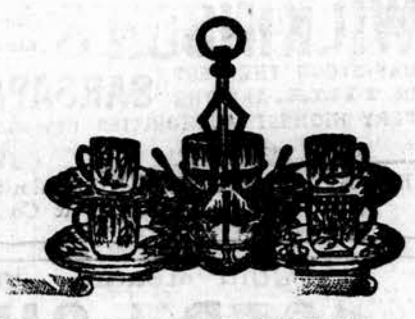
Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.



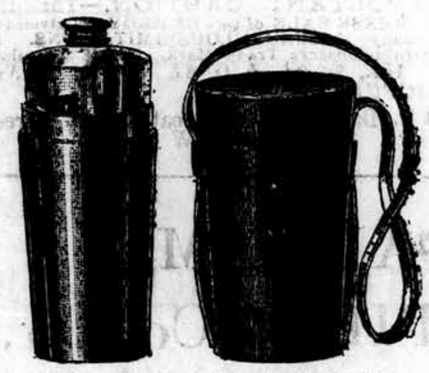
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.



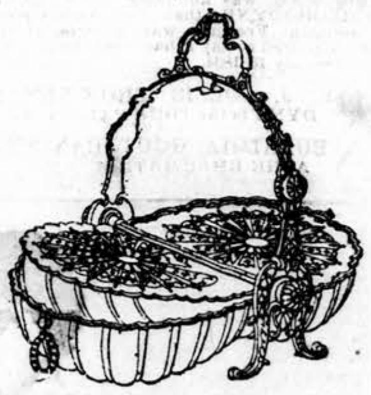
Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.



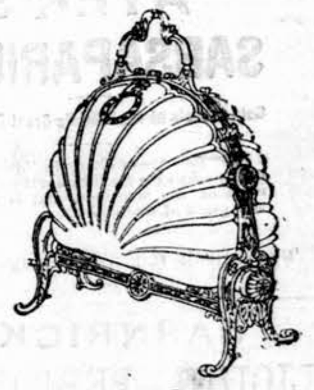
Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.



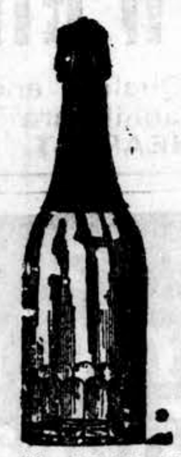
Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.



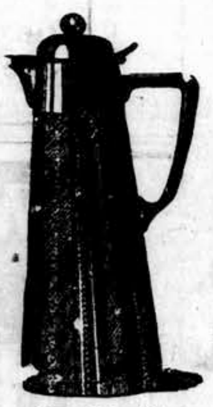
Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



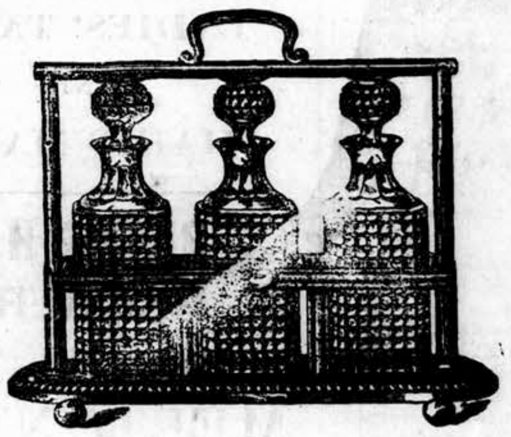
Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)



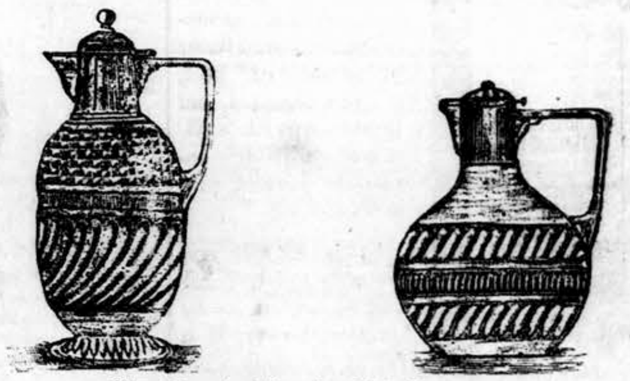
Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.



Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.



E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.



Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

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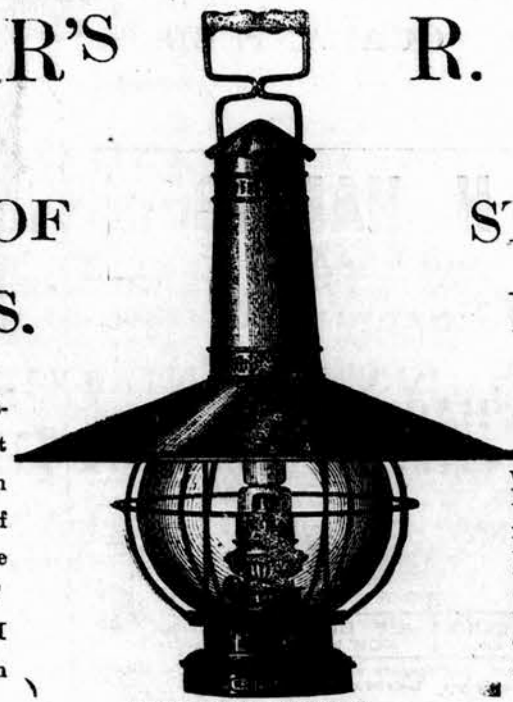

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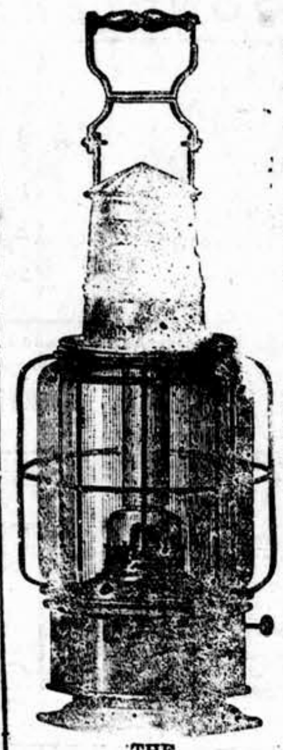

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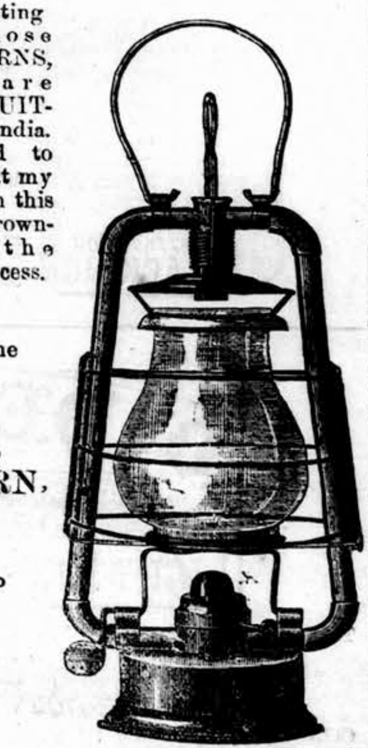

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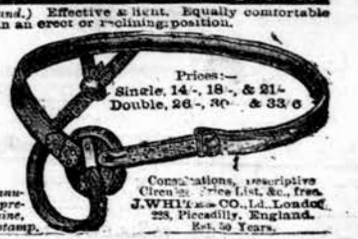

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